MILLARD'S

REVIEW

OF THE FAR EAST

密勒氏評論報

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OF THE FAR EAST

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J. B. POWELL
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HOLLINGTON K. TONG — Assistant Editor, Peking
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MARGARET C. POWELL — Local Editor and Women's Interests.
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YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, MEX. TEN DOLLARS IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND THE FAR EAST. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER IN THE AMERICAN, CHINESE, BRITISH AND JAPANESE POST OFFICES AT SHANGHAI IN MAY, 1917.

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE REVIEW AT 113 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. SINCE THERE IS A U. S. POSTAL AGENCY IN SHANGHAI, AMERICAN DOMESTIC POSTAL CHARGES APPLY BETWEEN THIS PORT AND ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE International Banking Consortium, formed to lend money to China for the development of her basic enterprises and to put the Chinese government on its feet financially once again, is to last for five years, according to a telegram from New York, and can be dissolved within the period by a majority vote in favor of its dissolution. The news about the provision for the dissolution of the Consortium has been published broadcast in the Chinese press and the source of it appears to be either at London or Tokyo although it came from New York. Some Chinese regard it as an indication of the possible failure of the Consortium in the future. Those who have had the privilege of reading the documents handed over a few weeks ago to the Chinese government by the Consortium Legations at Peking, in which details about the formation of the Consortium were given, have come to the conclusion that the British and Japanese bankers were none too anxious to have the Consortium formed, that French bankers were indifferent and that the American bankers were the only moving spirit. After having gained this impression by reading over the documents, they predict that the Consortium will not have a smooth sailing ahead and that it may end in failure. They give the lack of money in England, Japan and France for loan purposes as the reason for their seeming reluctance to enter into the partnership wholeheartedly. That is why, the Chinese point out, that some of the terms have been inserted in the Consortium agreement which the Chinese government cannot possibly accept without causing a serious popular uprising in the country. By this means, the operation of the Consortium it seems may be delayed until such time when the English, Japanese and French bankers will be financially able to co-operate with the Americans in the work of financing China on an equal basis.

CHINESE banking associations throughout the country are deeply interested in the Consortium. From the Chinese press it is learned that in the month of December they will meet separately or in groups to consider its proposals and then give their studied views on them to the government at Peking which will be guided by such views in its future dealings with Consortium representatives. Chinese banks in China, and especially those at Shanghai, have already developed their influence to such an extent that Peking has to listen to what they have to say on financial questions. They are in reality financial leaders of the people who follow them implicitly in financial matters. While enjoying this popular confidence, they are doing their best to show themselves worthy of such confidence. They have realized the necessity for China to help herself and, realizing this, have intimated to the government their readiness to finance any productive project on terms similiar to those the foreign bankers demand and in a strictly business way. Negotiations are going on at Peking for a loan of several million dollars to the Ministry of Communications to purchase more rolling stock in order to facilitate the transportation of passengers and goods. One of the terms which the Chinese bankers have demanded is that the loan proceeds must be employed upon the object for which the loan is contracted and must not be sidetracked to other purposes. The Chinese bankers have thus begun to finance productive projects with Chinese money, and it is hoped that the government will not do anything which will discourage them. It is these progressive Chinese bankers whose views on the Consortium will guide Peking in future negotiations with the Consortium representatives. Whatever views they hold on the question of the Consortium may be well worth great attention on the part of foreign financiers.

A STORY frequently heard in America is that of a politician who approached President Cleveland with a request plainly contrary to constitutional provisions. On being told this he replied, "What is the constitution between friends!" The application of the story requires a little excursion into history. It is fortunate that there is a Japanese note or letter at almost every step. As a result of the overthrow of the Anfu Club last summer, certain leaders of the Anfu party took refuge in the Japanese Legation. On August 9 Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister, addressed a note to the Chinese Minister of Foreign Affairs, and, among other things, said:

> "Acting on instructions from my government, I have the honor to inform Your Excellency that Messrs. Hsu Shu-tseng, etc, having thrown themselves one after another into this Legation, seeking refuge, and this Legation having felt compelled, in consideration of international practice, well-established, especially in China, to give them due protection, it has been decided to render them accomodation in the compound of the Legation Guard. *They have been at the same time strictly warned entirely to refrain during their sojourn from concerning themselves in any way in politics. Moreover they are placed entirely in isolation from outside.* In communicating the above information to Your Excellency I am confident that your government will readily understand that this action of my Legation is clearly apart from any political significance....."

This is clear enough. Whatever may be thought of this application of the right of asylum, and it is not our purpose to discuss that side of the matter, the Japanese Minister gave every sign that he was accepting his responsibility and would live up to it. On August 30, we are informed, the Japanese Minister sent another note in reply to the Chinese goverment following the statement that it was China's plan to make application for the surrender of the Anfu refugees at a later time. This is a part of the Japanese note:

> "Since the Presidential Mandate ordering the arrest of the Anfu refugees was issued on political grounds and since the right of asylum was given to these refugees as political offenders, the Japanese Legation is not in a position to comply with the request for extradition....."

But a letter from Mr. Obata to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on November 16 indicates such an astonishing drop from his previous high position above the clouds of Chinese politics and gives information of such interest as to deserve to be quoted in full.

> "I have the honor" writes the Japanese Minister, "to inform Your Excellency that Hsu Shu-tseng repeatedly communicated to me his desire to withdraw from the refuge of this Legation and to leave the Legation Guard compound which has been his place of shelter, and that each time I strongly urged his reconsideration. I have now received a report from the commandant of the Legation Guard that Hsu Shu-tseng, who was in the Legation compound on the night of the fourteenth instant, was not visible next morning and could not be discovered in the compound. It must be concluded from the above that Hsu Shu-tseng secretly stole out between the night of the fourteenth and the next morning. In thus communicating the above fact to Your Excellency with as little delay as

possible, in the same spirit as that in which I informed you that I had consented to give Hsu Shu-tseng and others refuge, on the ground of general international practice, and with no ulterior intention on may part, I avail....."

IN plain English, "Little Hsu" escaped from the Japanese compound after saying that he intended to do so; he got away before the morning of the fifteenth and the Waichiaopu was not informed until the sixteenth. We pass over the obvious comments on such delightful phrases of the above letter as "it must be concluded from this" and "with as little delay as possible"; we leave to the undisturbed imagination of the reader the scenes when Hsu was "strongly urged" not to go. The whole letter is, as the *North China Daily News* has pointed out, a "gratuitous rudeness." It is more than this. Let China take a step as she recently did in the case of Russians resident within her borders and the world is treated to a bit of propaganda about faithlessness to international obligations, the shades of Boxerism and the spectre of Bolshevism are called up to give the necessary touch of horror to the scene; the matter ends with a few solemn words that aim to recall China to a more noble state of mind. But how, it may be asked, is China to regard international obligations when the right of asylum, about which we heard so much solemn talk in the early days of August, is used to turn what is to the Chinese a political trick. "What" to make the application, "is the right of asylum and its obligations between friends!" It is to be regretted that a foreign legation in Peking should lay itself open to the charge of subordinating a trust to political ends and it is to be hoped that the other nations will make it plain to the Chinese, if it is necessary, and to the Japanese, that from the beginning they have had nothing to do with the matter. It would be less astonishing if the Japanese Minister had observed a degree of courtesy and had apologized for the grave fault that must now be imputed to him. The least that can be said of it is that it is a glaring international discourtesy. The Japanese government and the Japanese people ought fully to appreciate that it is such acts as these that have made Japan's present reputation in China. Baron Fujimura, who came to China to look into the attitude of Chinese and foreigners toward Japan, can do no better service to his countrymen, if he is still in this country, than to tell them the story in all its details of the thrilling rescue and the hairbreadth escape of "Little Hsu."

WHERE General Hsu Shu-cheng, better known as "Little Hsu," now is no one seems to know. Some believe he is still at Peking. Some believe he is at Tsingtao whither many of the Anfu members have repaired for safety as well as to hatch fresh plots against the Peking government. Some believe he is heading for Yunnan to join hands with General Tang Chi-yao, Military Governor of that province. The matter of his whereabouts forms an interesting subject for speculation, and it particularly interests Peking which is anxious to locate him and then devise means for his capture, to eliminate him as a political factor, to prevent him from exercising any adverse influence on the political situation, or to talk peace with him. All the Chinese agree that following his escape from the Japanese Legation Hsu will cooperate with General Chang Tso-ling, Military Governor of Fengtien and Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria, and do everything within his power first to crush General Wu Pei-fu, now Assistant Inspecting Commissioner of Chihli, Shantung and Honan, who was responsible for the downfall of the Anfu Club last summer. After having dealt a blow to Wu, Hsu will endeaver to overthrow the present administration in the capital and to create such a situation that President Hsu Shih-chang may find it difficult to remain holding the reins of the government. It is quite conceivable that more disturbance will be in store during the next few months for China. Hsu alone cannot do much, but the combination of his followers and General Chang Tso-ling will produce an influence sufficient to make Peking feel unpleasant and even worry about the possibility of losing out in the end.

MARSHAL Tuan Chi-jui may enter the political arena once again. This may be an outcome of Hsu's escape. A number of Japanese correspondents at Peking have repeatedly assured their Chinese friends that before long Marshal Tuan will return to power and that President Hsu will be overthrown or become powerless. Three reasons are being given why the Japanese are interested in the welfare of the Anfu people, of whom Marshal Tuan and "Little Hsu" are leaders. One reason is apparently the desire of the Japanese to have more trouble in China so that Wellington Koo, China's spokesman at the League of Nations, may not be able to secure a hearing to his plea for a reconsideration of the Shantung issue. As long as there is internal disturbance in China, Dr. Koo will appear to other members of the League as a representative of a disunited country, and as such, his words will not be given the great weight they deserve. In that case, whatever he has to say on behalf of China with regard to the Shantung question will not be taken seriously. The second reason is Japan's wish is to start the internal trouble in China, which is rapidly coming to an end, afresh so that she can continue her policy of

relentlessly exploiting China's natural resources and obtain her natural wealth for a song. The third reason is to put the Anfu officers who borrowed a tremendous amount of money from Japanese bankers back in power so that the Japanese may be able to force the payment of the interest and capital of loans made to them. It is understood that the principal Japanese banks which made loans to the Anfu people for two years are facing bankruptcy because the Chinese government has no funds to meet even the interest payments. As the present administration is not particularly friendly to Japan, even if it can secure money, it will probably use it for other purposes. The only recourse left for the Japanese is to reinstate Hsu and his associates in their former positions of importance and influence so that the latter will carry out the terms of the loan agreements. The alternative to this is the insolvency of the Japanese banks concerned. Whatever the reasons for helping Hsu to get away from the Japanese Legation may be, Mr. Obata, the Japanese Minister, cannot repudiate the responsibility for allowing the most important refugee in his custody to flee. His letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs sent on November 16th trying to cast off the responsibility is not convincing. It may be of great interest to know what Mr. Obata has now to say in reply to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which tries to hold him responsible for future activities of "Little Hsu."

MR. Dooley, the philosopher, somewhere says that when a man comes home from the finest time imaginable he finds his old friend, the day's work, waiting for him on the front porch. He might have added that after man's greatest sorrows, it is his old friend, the day's work, who greets him and sets him on his way again. War is life at its swiftest. It is at once the extreme of glorious joy and of overwhelming sorrow; and France has during the past six years, felt both the joy and the sorrow. At the end of it all France finds her old friend, the day's work, waiting for her. The French government recently offered for sale in the United States loan bonds to the value of one hundred million dollars. To the pleasure of both countries these bonds were all sold and the American people were willing to buy more. The loan was a great success, and, as is usually the case, publicity had something to do with it. In order to assure the American investor that he might have confidence in the future of France a statement showing the extent of reconstruction and recovery in the war-torn country of northern France was issued. The items of this statement make most satisfying reading. We are told that of the three million people driven from their homes by war over two million had returned by the first of April this year. The arable ground of France torn up by shell fire and troop movements during the war was almost ten million acres. Projectiles have been removed from nine million acres; barbed wire has been cleared away from about seven million acres; and about four million acres received, last spring, the first plowing in years. So the list goes on. Seventy-two blast furnaces were in operation in France in 1914. In the spring of 1920 there were seventeen in operation, but twenty more were nearly ready to be lighted. Then there is this item: Cubic meters of trenches filled, 134,000,000. Consider for a moment what this means. The trenches of France will soon be but a memory. The making of those trenches was news that was sent flying around the globe. It was put into newspaper headlines and shouted from street corners. The filling in of those same trenches is but an item in a statement to possible buyers of bonds. It is not news sent by wireless, No one keeps a map showing how fast France is turning her torn fields to the growing of food stuffs. Filled trenches are merely information, they are not news.

BUT these same plowed fields and filled trenches are of abiding importance. They are the day's work. Of them it might well be said again, "Peace has her victories no less renowned than war." Whatever may be thought of the League of Nations, of the Peace Treaty, and of other results of the war, there is profound thanksgiving that because of the return of the day's work to France, four million acres of trench and battlefield produced a harvest this year. During the war hundreds of thousands in Europe learned to know the meaning of unsatisfied hunger; and there are many thousands who know it today in Central Europe and Russia. But it is certain that not for several years has a Thankgiving Day dawned that will bring to more of the children of Europe and their parents the simple but incomparable pleasure that comes from having enough to eat. In the sight of such well-fed children the peasant of France may catch a glimpse of the glory of the task of filling trenches and removing barbed wire. But the resident of China finds that his pleasure dims when he considers the starving people of the famine districts in this country. No enthusiast has ever emphasized for us as an ideal a world in which every person of every tribe and nation is well-fed. Yet such a world is no small thing to strive for in a world devastated by war and famine. It is fitting that we give some thought to this on Thanksgiving Day.

America and the Far East

BY THOMAS W. LAMONT*

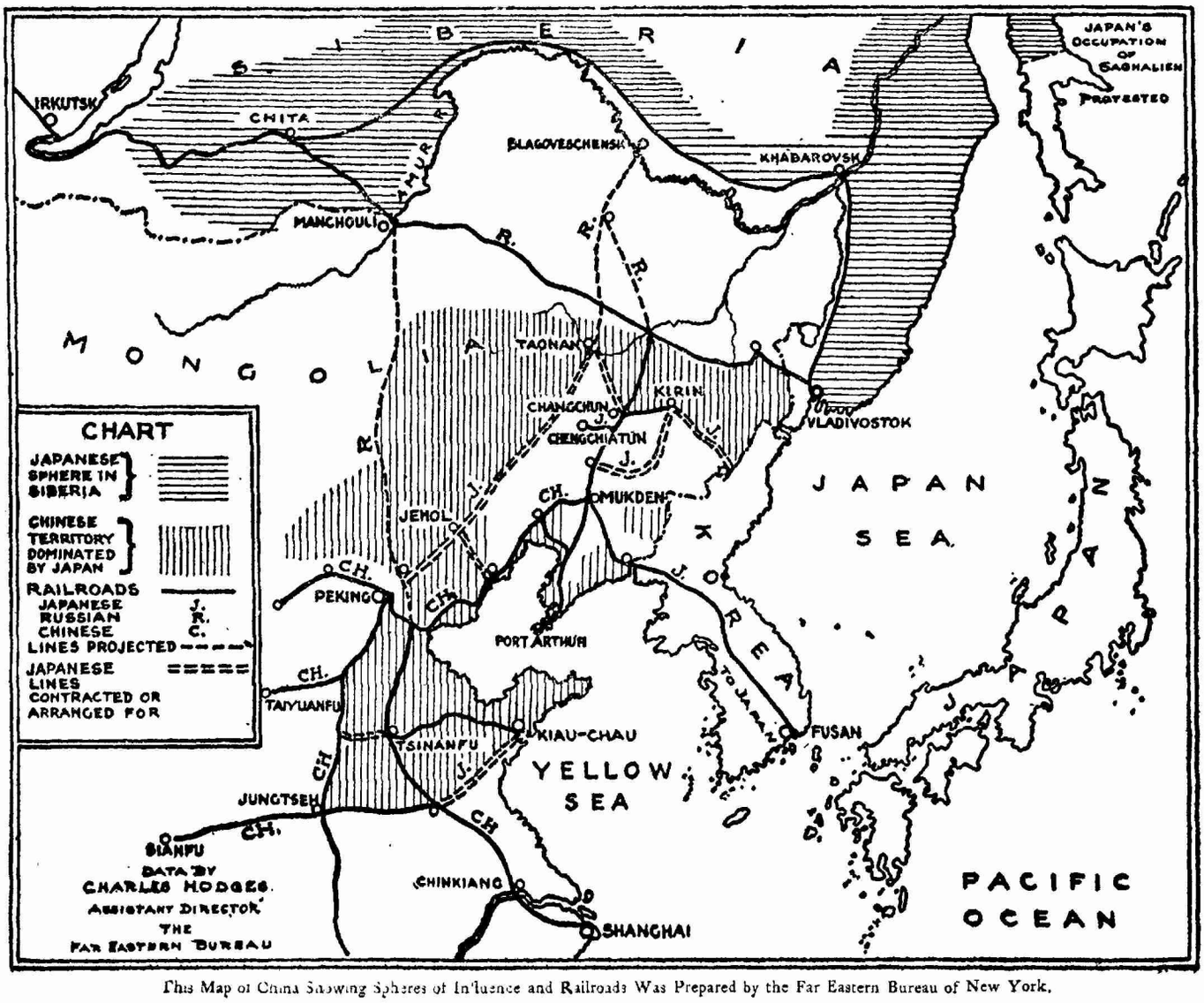
THE motto of the American Manufactureres Export Association is 'To foster foreign trade." I am therfore glad of the opportunity to say a few words about a region which, if properly developed and encouraged by American business men and investors, bids fair for the long future to be the greatest foreign outlet in the world for American manufacture and enterprise. Let us take a look at the Far East generally. For we cannot properly consider one region or country of the Orient without considering them all. We make the error of visiting Japan alone, or China alone, and then of thinking we understand the whole Far Eastern situation, its problems and the solution of them. This is a great mistake. I found that to understand Japan I had to visit China. I learned, after being in China, that to gain its viewpoint I must again visit Japan. There was one great country that I failed to visit at all and that was Siberia, that vast region of natural wealth which stretches from the Ural Mountains east to the Pacific Ocean and which, with a present population of only about thirteen million of souls, is readily able to support one hundred million.

* The following statement was made by Mr. Lamont to the American Manufacturers Export Association, and is herewith given in full from the text supplied by the courtesy of the speaker. Certain striking conclusions of Mr. Lamont have been italicized:

For the members of your Association, then, I should say the first step towards building up your American trade in the Far East is to secure an adequate understanding of those various peoples over there. What are their modes of life, their habits of mind, their ambitions, their ideals, if you please? Suppose I try to give some brief answer—inadequate though it is bound to be—to one or two of these questions. I don't intend to quote statistics: you can get those from trade and consular reports; but I speak in general terms.

Let us take China first: The Chinese civilization has endured for thousands of years. In that region, vaster in extent than the United States, made up alternately of fertile plains and of forests, of deserts and of waste, there dwell upwards of four hundred million people. Their life is, and has been, marked for thousands of years by intense industry, by frugality, by love of peace—at the same time by a religion of fatalism that has had a deadening effect upon the whole race. The Chinese worship their ancestors. That means that for centuries they looked backwards—not forwards. Some of the Western nations, seeing this lack of progress in material ways, cultivated a certain contempt for the Chinese and showed this contempt by boldly appropriating, as if by right, the political dominion of certain portions of China. Hence, on one pretext or another—at times perhaps valid, we saw in the 19th. Century the British establish themselves at Hongkong, the Germans on the Shantung Peninsula,

The Problem of China



This Map of China Showing Spheres of Influence and Railroads Was Prepared by the Far Eastern Bureau of New York.

the Japanese at Port Arthur, the French in Indo-China and elsewhere. We saw develop those baneful "spheres of influence" whose tendency was to dismember China, and at the same time arouse such keen international jealousies as to become the fruitful source of future wars.

It was because of the rapid and dangerous growth of these policies, imported to the Far East from what we used to know as the old world of Europe, that in 1899 John Hay—foreseeing in the Far East the vast potential possibilities for American intercourse and trade—announced the American policy of the "Open Door" for the Continent of Asia. The development of this policy of the "Open Door" has been of perhaps slow growth in the twenty years since it was enunciated, but it is a growth that has been steady. Gradually the European nations have come to realize that the policy of the warship and of "grab" is outworn, and that they could best serve the interests of their own nationals, to say nothing of China's, by stopping the race for concessions and by adopting plans of cooperation.

The clearest and most recent tangible evidence of all this is in the formation of the New Consortium for the assistance of China. It was to endeavor to complete this new plan of cooperative effort for China that I was asked to visit the Far East last winter. You may recollect that, acting upon the initiative of the American government, the governments of Great Britain, France and Japan agreed to encourage the formation of strong banking groups in each of the four countries; these groups to act together as a Consortium (literally a consorting together) in affording financial assistance to China in the upbuilding of her great public enterprises, such for example as her railroads; the establishment of which would make a firmer economic basis in China for the private initiative of manufacturers and merchants like yourselves. The plan looked to be almost completed when a serious hitch arose, in that Japan declared that the Chinese provinces of Manchuria and Mongolia should be reserved from the operations of the Consortium. Japan's declaration was not acceptable to either the banking groups in America, England and France, nor to the three governments. Obviously any such reservations were almost tantamount to slamming shut that open door of John Hay's. Such reservations as to certain regions meant the re-establishment of the old and pernicious spheres of influence—the relic of outworn diplomacy. So, to speak in the personal vein, I was asked by the American, British and French Banking Groups to go out and try to untie that knot. After a long and try to untie that knot, after a long and somewhat arduous negotiation, we came, to terms and the Japanese with great wisdom and foresight withdrew those reservations. The new Consortium will thus be formed on the American basis of a free and full partnership, and the results should be of permanent advantage, both in stabilizing economic and financial conditions in China, and in making that a more attractive field for American trade and investment.

In explaining to you this important development of the New Consortium for China (the American Banking Group not being a New York affair but being made up of institutions from every part of the United States), I have pointed out one factor—the Consortium—calculated in time to make China a fine and stable market for your manufactures. The other factor lies in the development of the Chinese people themselves. I said to you that for centuries China had been living in the past. Frequently she was likened to a slumbering giant. But now that giant is awakening from the Rip Van Winkle slumber that had run for nearer twenty centuries than twenty years. The giant is rubbing his eyes and opening them to new visions. There is a great growth of national feeling now going on in China, a feeling that, if we Americans encourage and assist it, is bound to liberalize, to modernize China. Among the universities there is close study of government and economics. Chinese students, who are the aptest of any I have met in the whole world, are scattering through their country and spreading the gospel of better government, better living.

We must not be misled by press reports of disorder and factional fighting in China. It is true that there is lack of organization, that the Central government is not strong. But it is less than ten years since China shook herself free from the thrall of an ancient and absolute monarchy. She cannot be expected to settle down into the grounded ways of a modern republic without occasional setbacks. The point to remember is that she is making steady progress. Her cabinet is better and stronger today than it was when I left Peking on the first of May. China, in her march towards stable self-government, has to traverse valleys as well as hills before she reaches the heights whence she can view the promised land of genuine stability.

And the thing for you and me to remember is that, in China's march forward, she is looking to America for her guide her counselor and her friend. This feeling is due to several circumstances—one the renunciation for almost twenty years by the United States of her share of the Boxer indemnity, a good part of this fund having been devoted to the education of Chinese students in America. And a greater reason for China's friendly sentiment is that the United States has never sought to exploit China nor dominate any part of her territory. While other nations have been making profits from their trade with China, America has poured millions of dollars into the work of medical missionaries and the improvement of sanitary conditions in China. The new and wonderful medical school and hospital, erected in the center of Peking by the Rockefeller Institute, alone cost $6,000,000, and its endowment will require another half million dollars per annum.

The Chinese are intensely human. Of course they appreciate such a spirit of sympathy as has been shown by America. Of course they give us their confidence. Of course this confidence is a business asset to America. Such a confidence must never be abused. Rather it must be fostered by the high commercial ideals which concerns like those represented here today will work upon.

I never imagined—until I went out there—a region calling for the products of American industry so strongly as China will call in the next twenty years. A great system of railways must be built over there, and its inception should not be long delayed. Those railways will require a fair share of American steel, of American bridges, American equipment. The country calls for electrical equipment,—for all multitudinous forms of farming implements required in that intensely agricultural land, now cultivated with the rude implements of the long ago, China will demand cotton mill machinery on a great scale, and machine-making tools. Then it will require quantities of mining machinery both for the baser and the precious metals. Finally, those four hundred millions of kindly, honest and highly intelligent people will require, on a prodigious scale, the many domestic appurtenances that American ingenuity has

evolved. Don't forget, too, that to keep four hundred million people supplied with moving picture shows will be quite a task even for Americans!

And what of those other regions that I have spoken of? Siberia! Indeed, it will be well worth the while of all of you who have not studied that huge eastern portion of the ancient Russian Empire to send first class repressentatives there to study and report upon conditions, as they bear upon American manufacture and trade. You all know of John F. Stevens, the eminent American railway engineer. You know the fine piece of war work he accomplished in Siberia and along the line of the Chinese Eastern Railway, a work conducted with altruistic motive for the essential benfit of the people of Russia and of the Allies. I met him at Mukden in Manchuria on my way out of China. What he said to me was this: "Mr. Lamont, I have come down from Harbin, a journey of 700 miles here and return, just to spend an hour with you and give you a message to the business men of the United States. That message is that they must never rest content until in Siberia the door of opportunity is surely kept open, so as to give free and equal trade opportunity to America and to all the other nations; so as to assist in the development of that wonderful region." He, who had been working in that region steadily for three years, as you know, described to me in sober, restrained language its great resources as an agricultural, a timber and a mining region "Siberia." he said, "is one of the great granaries of the world." It has for export great quantities of wheat; hundreds of carloads of hides were waiting means for export, Stevens said. The forests are of immense variety and value. With exportable products that can be made available on such a grand scale, it is manifest that, in order to produce those commodities, the very things that Siberia requires are best made in America —harvesting machinery, mowers, reapers, tractors— and then more tractors.

And, too, the people of Siberia are described as a hardy, upstanding race of innate sobriety and integrity. The Russian Soviets have to be sure gained a foothold there, but as our most excellent Ambassador to Japan. Roland S. Morris (who went far into Siberia on two important war missions) told me the simon-pure brand of Bolshevism has never flourished in Siberia. There has never been a red terror there of the Moscow variety. The people are already landholders. If ever peace comes to Russia—as come it must some day—then Siberia will find itself. And for that day American manufacturers should be prepared. Don't forget too that England regards close trade intercourse between America and Siberia as natural and inevitable, England realizes that the United States are particularly well adapted to furnish to Siberia the kind of manufactures that Siberia requires. In saying all this to you, I am telling you nothing new. I am simply emphasizing some of the points that impressed me in the Far East.

So much then for China and Siberia! What of Japan? It is difficult to discuss the future trade and financial relations of the United States and Japan without considering the political relations. We are hearing a great deal of Japan these days, some of it good and some of it bad—some of it true, much untrue.

Scores of people have asked me since my return: What is the real Japan? And I find a tendency on the part of most people to be either intensely pro or intensely anti-Japanese. Now the truth is that no one can meet the Japanese upon intimate terms and leave them unmoved by admiration and friendship. At the same time no one studying their conditions can fail, to detect certain serious defects in their governmental and political institutions.

As for the charge that Japanese men of business are sharp and untrustworthy, "forget it!" It is not so. The Japanese business men are not as frank as we are. They want to be, but don't know. For generations they have been taught reserve. It is bred in the bone and in the flesh. But I want no honester person to deal with than the Japanese business man. As far as he alone is concerned, you can well afford to trust him and to enter into important relations with him. But Japan is commercially today under a handicap which I should hardly attempt to anaylze if it had not been done for me by the Japanese themselves. This handicap is the policy of the so-called Military Party which, of recent years, has been so strong as almost to constitute an actual super-government. There are two schools of thought in Japan and the cleavage is a deep one. In general the men of affairs—manufacturers, great merchants and bankers —are liberal in their ideas. They believe, as we do here in America, that a nation's development, to be sound and sure, must be along lines of peaceful trade and the cultivation of good will.

The other party in Japan, the Militarists, have a different philosophy. They might not admit it but if you study their actions you will realize that they still think the world is ruled by force rather than by ideas. They believe in a mighty army and navy. They are sincerely convinced that Japan's safety and future lie in having a dominating influence on the Continent of Asia. They have taken Korea and made it a part of Japan, incidentally improving its material condition distinctly. They hold Port Arthur. They have seized Shantung and have Japanized it far more completely than it was ever Teutonized during the years that Germany held it. They have seized Vladivostok on the Siberian coast; they control the mouth of the Amur River and they have recently, as you know, occupied the Russian half of the island of Saghalien. In reciting this I am not criticising: I am merely summarizing what the newspapers have told us hundreds of times.

Now the Japanese Military party have, as I have said, pursued this policy on the theory that in these measures lay the only sound defence of her national safety that Japan could devise. They sincerely feel that to make a food supply certain for their growing population domination of a part of Asia is necessary: ordinary trading is not secure enough. This is a political philosophy which is perfectly understandable. But in the pursuance of its policy, according to the liberals in Japan, this Military Party seems to have overlooked certain economic considerations. Their efforts in China, their expeditions to Siberia have been enormously expensive. Every year they have cost hundreds of millions of yen. And the increase of the navy and the maintenance of the army are a serious burden upon the people of Japan. Her national debt is inconsiderable, but her taxes are heavy and an extraordinary proportion of her budget is for the military establishment. Japan is not a rich country in the sense that Great Britain or America or France is rich; that is to say, she is lacking in natural resources, coal, oil. iron ore, etc. And her people cannot afford these heavy outlays unless they bring in compensating dividends.

They do not. On the contrary, they seem to bring liabilities. For instance, because of Japan's "21 Demands "served on China in 1918, and because of her action as to Shantung, there has been an intense boycott of Japanese goods throughout China.

Japan has lost—at any rate, for the moment—a part of her most valuable foreign trade. As one of her leading government officials said to me, in Far Western slang, "We are in terribly Dutch in China. By becoming partners in the New Consortium with Americans, who are popular in China, we hope now to fare somewhat better."

Meanwhile Japan would welcome American capital on a large scale to develop her own industries. She has a limited supply of coal and is anxious to develop her water powers on a grand scale. She feels sorely the need of building good roads and of constructing new trolley lines. The United States will, as time goes on, be in a position to supply a good part of this demand. You manufacturers can supply much of the machinery and equipment that are needed. Our investment community can furnish much of the capital. But at the present time the apparent policy of Japan's Military Party will prevent any such American cooperation on a grand scale. We shall continue to buy Japan's silks and trade with her along ordinary lines, but we shall hardly be encouraged to accept her invitation to cooperate actively in the development of her enterprises until we feel more assured that her Military Party is not going to bring her into additional financial distress. Japan just now cannot afford an ambitious oversea policy of expansion. Her business men realize this and they are urging the Military Party to be guided by more conservative counsels. As soon as we see a constructive change in the foreign policies that I have described, then indeed we can well afford to invest a rgely in Japanese development.

Meanwhile we must not forget that dating from the days of Commodore Perry, Japan has looked upon the United States as an old-time friend helper. We must not overlook the wonderful material accomplishments that our nearest neighbor across the Pacific has made in the last fifty years. We must be tolerant in our judgments of nations as well as of men. The Japanese have a sincere and intense desire for the abiding friendship of our country, and no American can be long in Japan without warmly reciprocating that desire. There is every reason why the two nations should be on the closest and friendliest footing. Even the perplexing immigration question is susceptible of amicable settlement if only we Americans show a little tact and a respect for Japanese susceptibilities. The Japanese are one of the most ancient and proudest people on the earth. Their manners to foreign visitor are a revelation of grace and courtesy. They expect in return a little of that same deportment. It isn't so much what we do on the immigration question, as the way we do it. Certainly to one who has gained an intimate glimpse of the Japanese it would seem certain that, with any ingenuity at all, we ought to be able to devise a formula that would meet the views of California and at the same time measurably satisfy the Japanese.

Finally, may I offer one word of advice? Many of you already have a Far Eastern trade. Others of you will wish to cultivate it. I hope still others will desire to investigate its possibilities. Your whole success, the permanent standing of the United States generally, will depend upon the character of the men you send out there. I met some excellent countrymen in the Far East, but there are some American concerns that seem to think a second or third-rater is good enough to send to the Orient. This is a fatal idea. The Japanese and the Chinese are a bit more discerning, I believe, than most races, and they quickly detect the spurious article. Never will American trade and prestige reach their place in the Orient until we have picked out as our representatives, men of the highest character—men who, in thought and in action, show themselves to be typical of the best that there is in American generosity of spirit, of courage and of kindliness,

To you, more than to most men, is given the chance to perform a great work in the Far East. The private citizen, with the will to help, can accomplish something. But you, because of the organization of your great manufacturing establishments, because of the organization of this very export association, can accomplish much. It is your business to carry on your enterprises at a profit for your shareholders; an end that ought not to be difficult with the many commercial advantages which Americans possess today. But over and above all that, you have another concern—a concern that, in the enlightened world of business as it exists in America today, your operations should be carried on in a spirit of generous tolerance, so as to enhance throughout the world the name of America for fair and constructive methods of enterprise. You, indeed, are among those to whom the gods have granted the opportunity to make "America First"—first not in her own mere safety or freedom from the troubles of war-worn world, but first, in the eyes of the world, because of her friendliness and helpfulness to the other nations of the earth —*From the Bulletin of the Far Eastern Bureau, N. Y.*

The History of Silk*

BY G. S. BOULGER, F. L. S., F. G. S.

THE history of silk begins, and may very probably end, in China. Its origins are so remote that the story is too long for my detailed treatment within a moderate compass. The antiquity of the domestication of the common or mulberry silkworn (*Bombyx mori*) might, perhaps, be inferred from the moth having lost the power of flight, which is retained by its less domesticated allies, were it not for the abundant evidence that we have of an extremely plastic and rapidly modifying structure in the insect when introduced into new conditions of food or other surroundings. Its food-plant, the mulberry, is also very variable. Both plant and insect are most probably indigenous in China, the claim that has been advanced by Indian authors on behalf of either slope of the Himalayas as their centre of origin seeming far less probable. Though hardly germane to our present subject, the closeness of the dependence of the insect upon its food-plant, in that to do well the larvae or silk-worms should be fed upon leaves of approximately the same age as themselves—young ones on young leaves, older worms on older leaves—is worth mention.

A fibre unsurpassed in strength and beauty, but necessarily costly from the prolonged care necessary for the rearing of the insect and the spinning and weaving of the thread, silk, throughout its history, from the earliest records down to our own times, has been the favoured subject of the patronage of courts and princes. The first traditional Chinese dates do not appear improbably remote. The Emperor Chin Nong, to whom is ascribed the invention of the plough, is said to have begun the cultivation of the mulberry about 2800 B. C.; and in 2602 B. C. his successor Hoan-ti, the inventor of numbers, of music, and of the loom, entrusted to his wife Lui Tsu, Si-Ling-

* A lecture delivered before the China Society of London.

Chi, the investigation into the rearing of the silkworm. She it is who is now worshipped as Yuen-fi, Goddess of Silkworms; to her the Chinese ascribe the invention of the rearing-house, of reeling, and of throwing, and a large amount of silk is now burnt in small pieces as precious sacrifices to the gods. A reference, perhaps more trustworthy because merely incidental, about 2200 B. C., occurs to silk as paid in tribute from Shantung to some power in the northwest of India.

The jealous preservation of secret sources and processes is characteristic of all early trade, and was long especially characteristic of China; but what we know of the spread of the knowledge of the rearing of silkworms outside China makes the traditional date for its revelation to the outside world apparently far too late. The well-known story of the Chinese princess, betrothed to a prince of Khotan, braving the penalty of death attached to the divulging the secret, and conveying mulberry seed and silkworms' eggs past the customs officers of the time to her new home, is ascribed to 140 B. C., or later. That the knowledge spread from China to Khotan, and from Khotan to Kashmir and India, is most probable; but the dates of these migrations are profoundly uncertain. The name of silk—the Greek *ser*, the Latin *sericum, seolic* in Russian and early English, and *silke* in Iceland—seems certainly to be the Chinese *sz* or *see*; but, despite the Chinese claim for the invention of the loom by Hoan-ti, weaving of linen and wool, though not of silk, would seem to have been of even greater antiquity in the western world. Linen was woven in earliest Egypt and in the Swiss lake dwellings; and the choice garments of Babylon and fabrics dyed with Tyrian purple, which may date from the nineteenth or twentieth century B. C., the broidered vestments of the Hebrew priests, and the hangings of the Tabernacle as made by Moses six centuries later, seem to have been of fine linen, interwoven with bullion.

In the most ancient Sanskrit literature the name of textiles are hopelessly confused; but when we come to the Mahabharata, about 1400 B.C., speaking of "thread spun by worms" as brought in tribute, and therefore probably of foreign origin, silk seems certainly to be indicated. Though he claimed for India the lead in the fine weaving of gold brocades and filmy muslins, the late Sir George Birdwood* showed clearly how methods and patterns of weaving were for centuries transmitted from country to country and reproduced in different materials, so that he actually admits that it is uncertain whether or not the Arabs found the manufacture of silk established in India at the time of their conquest in the eleventh century.

Farther west, silk as material seems to have been unknown to Homer or Herodotus, and, perhaps, until the conquests of Alexander, though it may well have reached Persia at an earlier date. Arrian tells us that Nearchus, Alexander's lieutenant, clothed himself in silk and Aristotle—no doubt from information received from some members of the expedition—gives us† an account of the great worm Bombyx, which has, as it were, horns and changes into a caterpillar then into a moth, and, lastly, into a chrysalis, all within six months, when women unroll the cocoons and weave them. As he also mentions the island of Cos as the first place where silk was woven, it is probable that the reweaving of silk brought there by caravan from Media or Persia considerably antedates his time. The weaving of Western Asia apparently did not satisfy western luxury, and there are not a few references to this industry. The wondrous transparent lawn in which Lucan‡ describes Cleopatra as appearing before Caesar was probably rewoven in Egypt or in Cos, as was also that worn by the dancing girl in the well-known fresco at Pompeii. Silk was then worn only by courtiers and courtesans, by the *demi monde* and those "Society ladies" who then, as now, aped the manners of the *demi monde*. But though silk was then well known as a fabric, its origin was not: the silkworm was unheard of by many, and the material believed to be derived from vegetable sources. Virgil tells us "how the Seres spin their fleecy forests in a slender twine,"* not seemingly distinguishing silk from cotton. Pliny, four hundred years after Aristotle, though he speaks † of the the produce of the Assyrian worm, says‡ that "the Seres are famous for the wool in their forests, and after steeping it in water comb off the white down that adheres to the leaves, and then give to our women the twofold task of unravelling their fabrics and of reweaving the threads"; and Dionysius Periegetes, more than two centuries later, knows still less. "The Seres," he says, "comb the variously coloured flowers of the land to make their precious garments." Roman merchants, however, were the first to travel eastward along the so-called "silk roads" to meet the merchandise coming from Asia. We read of Tiberius legislating against the wearing of silk by men; and of Heliogabalus in the third century as the first emporer to wear *holosericum* (pure silk). From his time till the sixth century the supply of woven silk to the Byzantine Empire was mainly a Persian monopoly, although reweaving was carried on at Tyre and Berytus (Beyrut).

Meanwhile the silkworm is said to have reached Japan in A. D. 195, and the art of silk weaving in A. D. 283, through the mediumship of two Chinese or Korean princes and of emigrant settlers brought by them, at the same period as that at which Buddhism, and, perhaps, tea, reached the islands from the mainland. "From the very beginning the industry was encouraged by the Court, which set the example of planting mulberry-trees and rearing the worms, and stimulated production by enacting that some of the taxes . . . should be paid in silk fabrics. During the Dark Ages of Japan (939-1639) the industry was of necessity confined to remote districts undisturbed by the storm and stress of constant war, but we may gauge the extent of its revival on the return of peace by the records of sumptuary laws prohibiting the wearing of silk fabrics by the common people."*

In the sixth century a luxury tax of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on Persian silk had brought revenue to the Byzantine government; but Persian monopoly prices much restricted the sale. The Emperor Justinian tried to break through the Persian monopoly with the help of his Christian ally, the Prince of Abyssinia, but without success; and we then come to the romantic story of his subsequent achievement of his object, which has come down to us in full detail at the hands of the contemporary chronicler Procopius.† Two monks from Mt. Athos, apparently Persian by birth and of Nestorian principles, penetrated in A. D. 550 to the land of the Seres, presumably Khotan; lived long enough at Serinde to make themselves

* "Indian Arts," ii. 99, 104.

† "Historia Animalium," v. 19 (17), 11 (6).

‡ Book X.

* "Georgics," ii. 121 (Dryden's translation).

† "Hist. Nat." *lib.*, X. 27 (23).

‡ *Ibid.*, *lib.* vi. 20 (17).

*R. P. Porter, "Japan, the New World Power," pp. 272-73.

†"De Bello Gothico," iv 17.

masters of the whole process of sericulture; secretly gathered some mulberries, and by crushing them in water obtained the seeds, which they carefully dried and then concealed in thick bamboo walking-staves; and, proceeding to Constantinople, imparted to the Emperor the long-preserved secret that silk was produced by a worm, the eggs of which might be safely transported to and propagated in his dominions. The seeds having been sown in "Greece," the monks, "by the promise of a great reward, were engaged to return, whence they actually brought off a quantity of silkworms' eggs in a hollow cane, and conveyed them safely to Constantinople in A. D. 552. The eggs were hatched in the proper season by the warmth of a dunghill, and the worms produced were fed with the leaves of the mulberry....span their silk, and propagated their race, under the care of the monks, who also taught the 'Romans' the whole mystery."‡ Justinian seems to have, with a keen eye to profit, kept the manufacture as an imperial monopoly, and for six centuries sericulture was in Southern Europe mainly confined to the Byzantine Empire. Venice is said to have imported raw silk in the sixth century; but her great trade really began in the ninth. The Mohammedan conquest of Alexandria transferred the trade by way of the Persian Gulf from Greek to Arab hands via Bassora and Ormuz,* and, although Mohammedans were not permitted to wear pure silk, the ancient weaving designs of Babylonia and India were so carried on by the hand-looms of Southwest Asia that there is a continuity, Syrian and Byzantine, Christian and Muslim, from the fifth century to the twelfth. Repeated roundels of birds and panthers are of common occurrence, as in the wrappings of the relics of St. Cuthbert at Durham belonging to A. D. 688, those of St, Willibald at Eidistadt (A.D. 786), and those of Charlemagne at Aix-la-Chapelle (A. D. 814). These last may have been of Baghdad manufucture, the present of Haroun-al-Raschid or they may have been the handiwork of Charlemagne's own daughters, since his biographer, Eginhardr, speaks of their skill "ouvrir en soie en taulieles".

The Saracens spread the manufacture which they had learnt from the Persians to Baghdad, Tabriz, Aleppo, Aden, Suez, Alexandria, and Cario; while Byzantine sericulture and weaving had spread to Athens, Thebes, Corinth, Argos, and the Aegean. The Attabiya, or weaving quarter of the city of Baghdad in the eleventh centuries, gave to a watered silk popular in England in the eighteenth the name *tabby*, which survives in that of a similarly mottled variety of the domestic cat. The Moors brought the silkworm to Spain in the eighth century: Almeria, Malaga, Granada, Seville, Lisbon, Majorca, and Iviza became notable weaving centres; and by the tenth century both raw and woven silks were staples of Hispano-Moorish trade. Damascus became the chief entreport for Persian silk, and Venice, Amalfi, and Florence reopened the trade route to India via Alexandria, compelling their rivals of Genoa to exploit the northern caravan route by way of the Caucasus and the Black Sea, especially from Trebizond. The Arabian traveller, Ibn Haukal, in A. D. 947 had recorded that much silk was produced round the Caspian and in Khorasan, and Marco Polo, in the thirteenth century, states that Genoa had begun to import "the silk which is called Ghelle"—*i.e.*, Gilan.

In the time of the Crusades, as now, war stimulated foreign commerce: nobles on both sides wore scarves and mantles of silk, and satin, as, for example, at the coronation of Roger, King of Sicily, in 1130. This same Roger in 1146 invaded Greece, and not only carried off the wealth of Athens, Thebes, and Corinth, but also brought back silkworm-reareal and silk-weavers, whom he settled at his capitrs Palermo and in Calabria expressly that they might impart their arts to his subjects. Twenty years later Sicilian fabrics, often interwoven with gold and pearls, were already famous; and before the end of the twelfth century we read of a bishop of Evreux obtaining silken vestments from Apulia. The industry spread northward to Florence, Lucca, Venice, Milan, and Genoa; and at a slightly later date wandering Saracenic and Byzantine craftsmen found their way to German, French, and English monasteries influencing the designs of the stoles, maniples. and orphreys woven in their small hand-looms.

In the thirteenth century there must have been a considerable importation of silk—probably most Venetian—into England, since we read, for instance, of the streets of London being hung with silk on the return of Henry III.'s brother, Richard of Almayn, from the Holy Land in 1242, of a thousand knights in silken robes as present in 1251 at the marriage of Henry's daughter Margaret to Alexander III. of Scotland; and of a prodigious display of silken and gold stuffs at the coronation of Edward I. in 1274.*

To the following century belongs the earliest known European treatise upon sericulture, a little work still extant, written by Bonafide Paganino at Bologna in 1360. Edward III. encouraged silk-workers from his wife's native Flanders to settle in England, and an Act of Parliament of his reign refers to English women workers in silk, manufacturers most probably of narrow ribbon. The silkworm is said to have been brought into Dauphinee from Naples as early as 1340; but there does not seem to have been any effective introduction of its cultivation into France for another hundred years. Throughout both the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries Arabs shipped the raw silk of India to Aden and Suez, whence it was transported on camels to Cairo and Alexandria for shipment to Venice; and most probable the silk stockings that the thrifty James I. of Scotland borrowed in 1406, that he might the more worthily receive an English ambassador, were of Italian manufacture. In 1454 a complaint made to Parliament by the silk-women of London that the Lombards were importing wrought instead of raw silk shows the character of our industry at the time; and, as a result, the import of all wrought silk was prohibited, with the exception of the unequalled girdles of Genoese make.*

In 1480 Louis XI. sent to Genoa, Venice, and Florence for master weavers, operatives, and looms, and mills were set up at Tours; but the raw silk was imported from Italy and Spain until 1495, when, after Charles VIII.'s Neapolitan campaign, both the white mulberry and the eggs of the silkworm were imported, Guy Pape, Sire de St. Auban, planting the first trees near Montelimar. Little progress seems, however, to have been made for some time. Francis I. (1515-1547) and Catherine de Medici both encouraged the industry, and Henri II., the husband of the latter (1547-1559), is said to have been the first French monarch to wear silk stockings, or rather hose. The South of France, the main centre of sericulture, had long been largely Protestant; and during the reign of our sixth Edward (1547-1554) some of these secretaries had been driven by religious persecution to England. The number of these refugees was, however, far larger after the faction fight of 1572, generally known as the massacre of St.

‡Milburn, "Oriental Commerce," ii. 245.

*Lord Gurzon, "Persia," ii. 530-31.

*Milburn, *op. cit.*, p. 246.

*33 Hen. VI., cap. 5.

Bartholomew, and they are said to have brought with them the manufacture not only of silk, but also of bricks, paper, glass, and gunpowder.

Henry of Navarre was a still more active promoter of sericulture, the development of which he entrusted to Olivier de Serres, who, in 1599, wrote "La Cueillette de la Soie," and in 1601 planted 20,000 white mulberry-trees in the Tuileries. More than four million trees were, with royal assistance, raised by Traucat, a nurseyman at Nimes, and rearing-houses and filatures were set up at the Royal Chateau de Madrid, near Paris. Sully followed his master's example, planting mulberries along the high roads, offering prizes, and bringing in foreign workmen; so that early in the seventeenth century the rearing of the silkworm became general in the castles and abbeys of Southern France.*

The broad silks and velvets then made at Lyons, Nimes, Avignon, Paris, and Rouen, were largely the work of Italian emigrants from Lucca and Florence, driven from their homes by civil discord.†

Meanwhile Vasco da Gama, by rounding the Cape in 1497, had broken through the Venetian monopoly of eastern silk to replace it by a Portuguese one which was to last nearly a century,‡ for it was, perhaps, the capture in 1592 by English privateers of the *Madre de Dios*, a Portuguese carrack of 1,600 tons burden, the largest ship then ever seen in England, which was brought in laden with silk, that first suggested our direct trade with India, a trade which was to be (mainly through Surat) the chief source of our supply of country-wound silk for sewing, button-making, etc., throughout the eighteenth century.

The zeal of Henri IV. infected our "British Solomon," James I., who imported 10,000 mulberry-trees to be sold by the Lords-Lieutenent at three farthings a piece, one of which trees was that planted by Shakespeare at Stratford and made into a chair by Garrick. James also instructed an Italian merchant named Burlamachi to bring over throwsters, dyers, and weavers of broad silk, this being apparently the beginning of this form of silk manufacture in this country, all silk previously woven here having been narrow ribbon. In spite, however, of James's endeavour to establish silk-rearing in this country, the bulk of our supply of raw silk during the seventeenth century was Persian and Turkish, brought in by the Levant Company, until the East India Company began in the reign of Charles II. to bring it cheaper by way of the Cape. This Indian silk cost seven shillings a pound in India, and when coming by way of Persia realized twenty shillings a pound in England. Forty thousand persons were then employed in the silk manufacture in England and over a million in France, where the luxury of the Court of Louis XIV. and the premiums offered by the enlightened commercial policy of Colbert led to the consumption of eighteen or twenty tons of raw, and five hundred tons of woven silk per annum. Then came the debacle when (1685) the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes caused thousands of skilled craftsmen to leave their native land. Upwards of 50,000 are said to have come to England, and among them many designers and weavers of silk, who settled at Canterbury, Norwich, and Spitalfields, in Cheshire, Yorkshire, etc., near wool-weaving centers, and at Dublin. The trade of Crefeld, Elberfed, and Barmen in Germany, and that of Switzerland, dates mainly from this period. Silk became the general fashion in England for all classes except the very lowest, and *a la modes* lutestrings, brocades, and satins were then first made in England, whilst the looms at Lyons and Tours were reduced to about 5,000—one-sixth of the previous number—and even for these it was difficult to find weavers. Before the end of the seventeenth century the so-called French silks of Spitalfields were celebrated throughout the country, though our looms suffered from the first from the competition of Chinese and Indian silks, and the "chintzes" or flowered calicoes of Calicut. British trade was fostered by protective legislation, but the import of Indian and Chinese woven silks being in the hands of two rival companies, prices were so reduced that the wearing of these stuffs became almost universal, and caused great discontent among London and other English manufacturers, leading to the prohibition of the import of "trams," or of Persian, Indian, or Chinese thrown silk, and to the law of 1700 against the retention of any Oriental woven silk in this country.

In 1713 it was stated in Parliament that 300,000 persons were maintained by the silk manufacture in England, which was twenty times as great as fifty years (1664), black and coloured silks and ribbons being made as well as in France. Our reeling machines were, however, only capable of furnishing "singles" or "trams" (woof threads), thrown or "organzine" being entirely imported from Italy.

In 1718 and 1719 John Lombe, of Derby, and his brother Sir Thomas introduced the throwing of organzine (the secret of which John learnt by getting employment as a workman in Piedmont), and were granted fourteen years' monopoly. At his death John left the then large fortune of £120,000, though he was supposed to have been poisoned by Italian emissaries for having stolen their profitable secret. In 1730 the German traveller Keyslar says that English-made silks were more costly than Italian even in Italy, so that a Neopolitan trader would recommend his silk stockings by declaring them "true English."

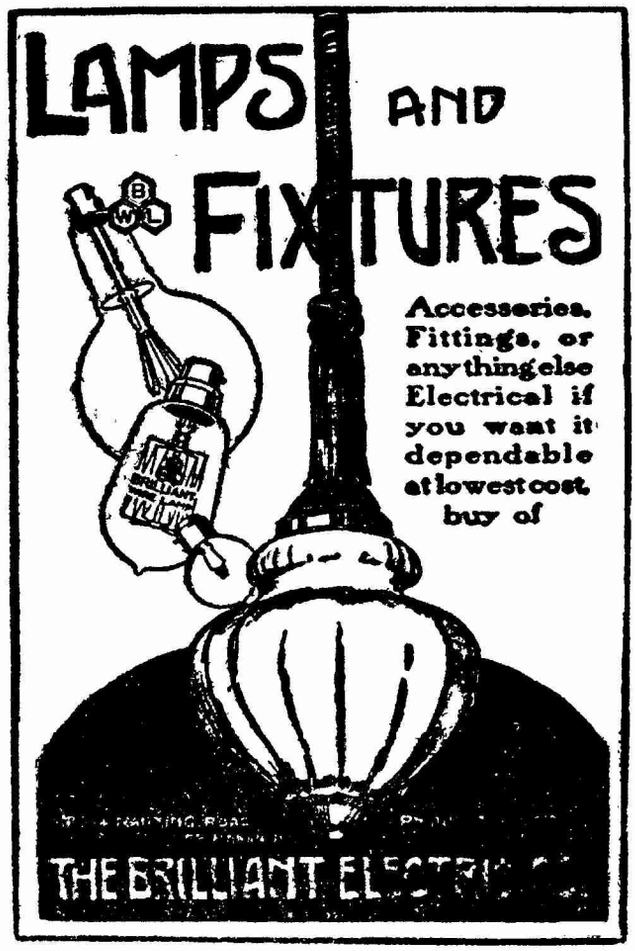
The success of the Lombes' mill at Derby soon led to the starting of others at Stockport, Congleton, Macclesfield, Leek, and other places in and around Manchester, in Gloucestershire, and at Sherborne, Dorset, where as long as import duties were imposed on foreign productions the trade flourished.

Meanwhile a hard winter in 1709 killed all the olive-trees, which had replaced the mulberry in Provence and Languedoc on the Revocation of the Edict of Nontes, and this led to a replanting of the mulberry and the revival of the French silk industry. Louis XV. established royal rearing-houses and distributed young mulberries gratuitously, and by 1790 France was producing 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 million kilograms of cocoons and over 500,000 kilograms of silk.*

The French Revolution gave a severe shock to the whole commerce of the world. Lyons, whose leading industry had been fostered by the court of the *ancien regime*, very naturally espoused the Royal cause, and paid dearly for its resistance to the Republic. The year 1793, which witnessed the long siege and capture of the city by the forces of the Convention and the wholesale fusillades and noyades of Collot d'Herbois, saw the dispersal of her manufacturers, the disappearance of her capital, and the closing of her work shops. The crop of cocoons in France fell from 6,500,000 to 3,500,000 million kilograms and out of 20,000 looms only 3,500 remained; and this state of abeyance continued till the rise of the Napoleonic power. By the year 1800 there were 5 800

* Arbousset, "Silk and the Silkworm," pp. 11, 12. 1905.
† Pariset, "Histoire de la Soie."
‡ Lord Curzon, *loc. cit.*

* Arbousset, *op. cit.*



looms; in 1802, 9.490; and at the zenith of the fortunes of the First Empire in 1808, over 11,000 working. The Treaty of Tilsit of 1807 not only gave the signal for a great outburst of luxury and display, but what was of even greater moment—led to the reopening of the important markets of Russia and Germany. The young republic across the Atlantic had not then come into existence as a buyer of silks; whilst Great Britain had closed her doors to French goods and supplied most of her own requirements.† The East India Company had spent large sums during the last quarter of the eighteenth century in establishing Italian methods of winding in Bengal, so as to destroy the English import trade from Aleppo, Naples, Calabria, and Valencia, until all the silk woven in England came from Northern Italy, Bengal, and China.‡ By the close of the century Bengal organzine was in use in Spitalfields for sarcenets and velvets, rivalling the best Italian produce. The Grand Duchy of Warsaw became a great mart for the gold brocades of Lyons; the sumptuary law of Catherine II., which in 1793 excluded such tissues from Russia, was repealed; and, above all, the fairs of Leipzig, the rendezvous of all nations, were once more open, and took no less than two-thirds of the production of Lyons. But the character of the main demand had changed. Hitherto Lyons had produced almost exclusively rich figured fabrics, the monopoly of the rich; but now the Revolution had impoverished France only the Court remained to keep up some such demand. The hand-loom weavers of Lyons had generally shown themselves adaptable of the changes of fashion; and the opportune invention of the Jacquard power-loom at the beginning of the nineteenth century enabled them to turn out great quantities of the plain tissues which now became the main demand. Silk was democratized. Already by 1809, 7,000 silk looms out of 8,000 were devoted to plain tissues, and 480 were weaving plain velvets, as against 16 weaving figured ones. *

The confiscation of the lands of the nobles and clergy and the depreciation of assignats enabled the peasantry of Southern France to acquire the land they cultivated at ridiculously low prices and the "magic ownership" caused the production of raw silk to advance by leaps and bounds, doubling itself as if by magic. Between 1820 and 1830 it passed from 500 tons to 1,000, between 1830 and 1840 from 1,000 to 1,500, and between 1840 and 1854 reached or exceeded 2,000 tons.†

In 1832 the East India Company's monopoly came to an end, and the Indian silk trade passed into private hands, and declined both in the character of the supply and in quantity. The rapid development of the cotton and woollen industries in Lancashire and Yorkshire with the successive inventions of spinning and weaving machinery, and the consequent large demand for comparatively unskilled labour, enhanced the price of labour in the English silk industry, so that it was difficult for it to compete with the cheap labour of the Continent even before the removal of the import duties on foreign silk in 1860.

As always happens when any plant or animal is on a large scale and under conditions of artificial stimulus, serious disease made its appearance, or rather became epidemic. The French silkworm rearers under the booming prosperity between 1825 and 1850 built large rearing-houses, brought millions of worms together into one room, and even hastened their development with oil-stove heat. An unfavourable season produced a scarcity of mulberry-leaves in 1844 and the disease to which—fifteen years later—Pasteur gave the name of Pebrine (from Pebre, the Provencal name for pepper,) was first noticed in that year in the Cevennes. As the fatally destructive epidemic spread, fresh supplies of uncontaminated eggs were sought in Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, the Caucasus, Turkestan. China, and Japan; but the pebrine seemed to accompany or to travel in advance of the "graineurs" or egg-buyers, and only from Japan were disease-free eggs continuously procurable. Not until 1865 did the French Government send Pasteur to the Cevennes to investigate the disease; and although in two years' time he had discovered the cause of the disease and suggested the remedy—cellular incubation—it was difficult to even partially revive the discredited industry. The excessive infatuation for silkworm rearing between 1820 and 1850 had been succeeded by a still more pronounced neglect; the untended mulberry-trees died in hundreds of thousands; and it was not till 1875 that Pasteur's cellular incubation was universally adopted in France. Meanwhile, the revolution in Japan had brought that country into the markets of the world, and the productions of the cheap female and child labour of that country and of China had gained a footing in Europe;* and from that time onward, whatever the vicissitudes of the rest of the silk trade of the world, Japan's production has steadily and rapidly increased in both quality and in quantity. Side by side with this increase in the

† Vicar, "Report on the Silk Trade of Lyons and St. Etienne for 1908," pp. 26-27.

‡ Milburn, *op. cit.*, pp. 252-53.

* Vicars, loc. cit.

† Arbousset, op cit., pp. 18, 19.

* Arbousset, pp. 21-23.

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production of the raw material came the growth of power-looms in the iron-manufacturing cities of the north-eastern United States. Keen business enterprise has led to the rapid adoption of improvements in machinery, and the manufacture has been largely carried out by female labour, abundant where the men are employed in the iron and steel trades, and thus is what is termed by economists a parasitic industry. Side by side with this growth of American manufacture has been that of the local demand for silk, so that though now by far the largest silk-manufacturing country, the export of true silk from the United States is still relatively insignificant. American ribbon can now, however, undersell French in Paris itself.

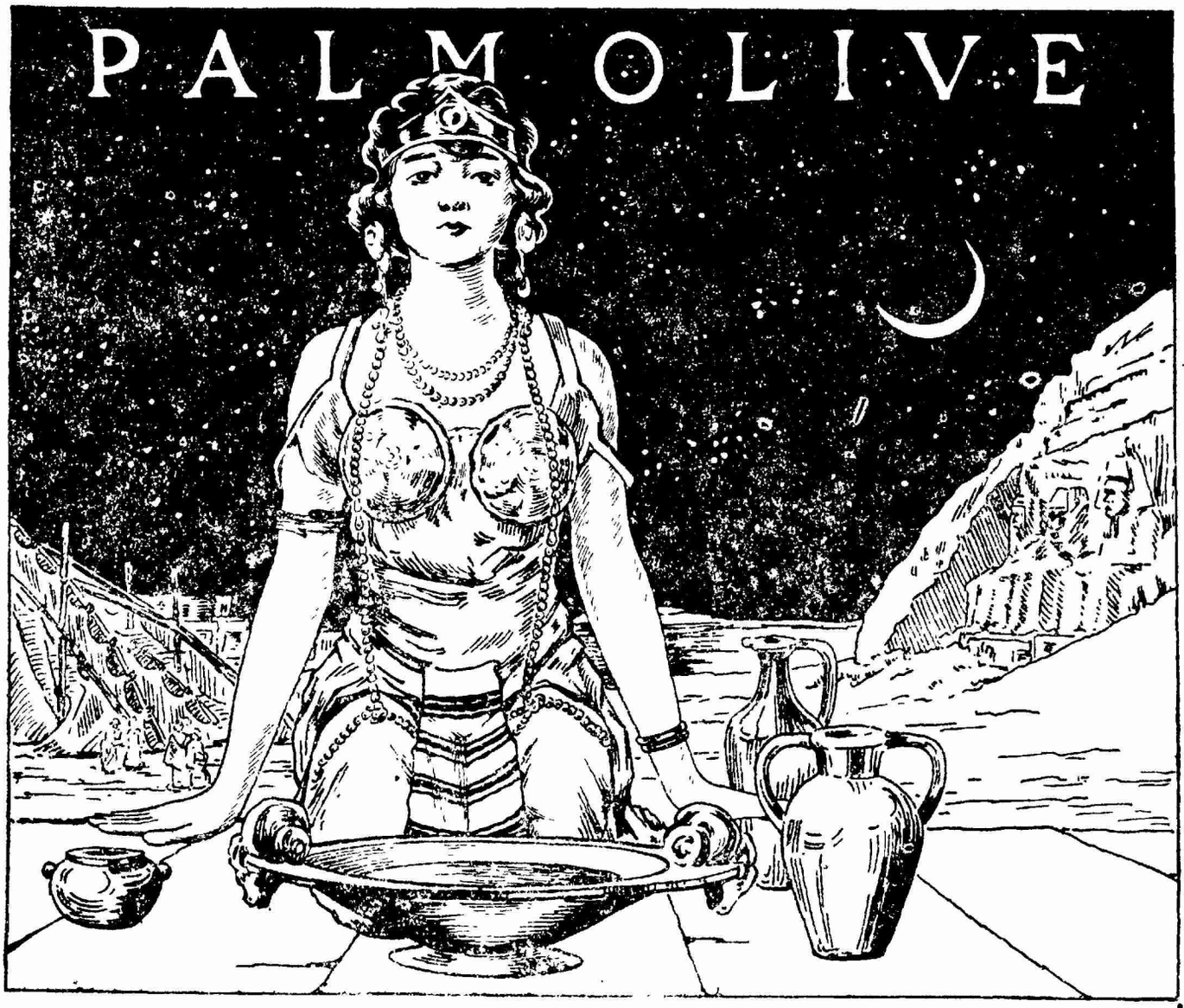
The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, bringing the silk of the Far East direct to Marseilles, caused Lyons and Milan to supersede London as the main distributing centre of the raw silk of the world; but the Franco-Prussian War, during the two following years, temporarily paralyzed the output of silk from the combatant countries, and caused a short-lived halt in the decline of our British industry.* The rate of wages in Italy is less than half of what we in England consider a living wage; and our manufacturers, recognizing the impossibility of competing with such labour in the production of cheap goods for which there is an enormous and evergrowing demand, have largely contented themselves with the making of high-class material which will bear the cost of expensive labour, and have not to any great extent competed in the art of selling as silk a material of which 40,100,200 or even over 900 per cent. consists of oxides of tin or other metals.

The late Lord Masham's inventions in the spinning of so-called "waste" silk towards the end of the last century inaugurated a new silk industry in which Britain has well held her own and has built up a trade the proceeds of which mask in our Trade Returns the continuous decline of the reeled-silk manufacture. Spun silk can hardly be said to compete with reeled silk, and many authorities consider that to-day mercerized cotton is more of a rival than artificial silk, or lustra-cellulose, as this wood-pulp product should be more precisely described. French manufacturers, however, class this new invention, with Japanese competition, the risks of disease and bad weather, the scarcity and appreciation of labour, and the vagaries of fashion, as the conjoint causes of the decline of sericulture in Europe. Silk in Europe has always been a risky crop, but this drawback has been minimized by the position of sericulture as a subsidiary industry to agriculture. Fashion, however, if a lavish pay-mistress is also notoriously a capricious one, and it is an illustration of the mutually dependent and sensitive character of the silk industries that the incoming of the sheath or hobble skirt, about 1911, reducing the world's silk consumption by some 2,000 tons, caused acute distress among the peasantry of Lebanon—where silk is often not a subsidiary but a sole industry.

Prophecy is no essential part of the duties of a historian. At a first glance the present position of the silk trades looks as if Japan bid fair to monopolize the production of raw silk, and the United States to capture the entire weaving industry.

Silk is, however throughout—and especially in the production of raw silk—largely dependent upon labour, specially skilled, though nowhere highly paid, labour. The United States is mainly dependent upon Japan for its raw material, and finds, at the moment at least, that the women who went to munition work

* Sir Frank Warner, *Journal of the Royal Society of Arts*, lii,, 142 1904.



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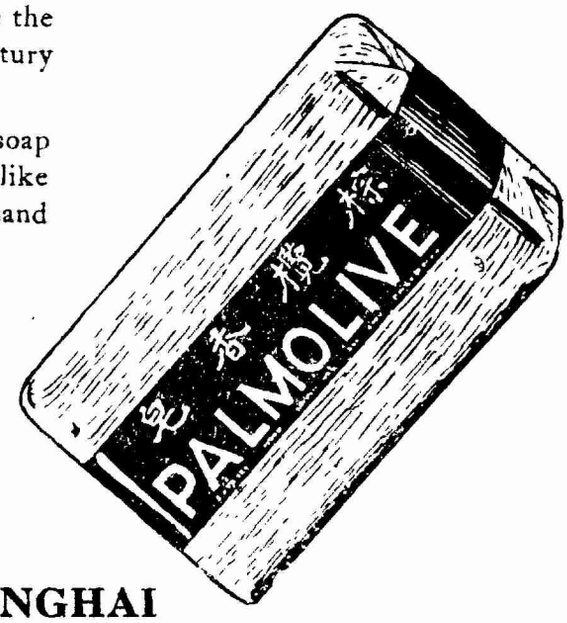

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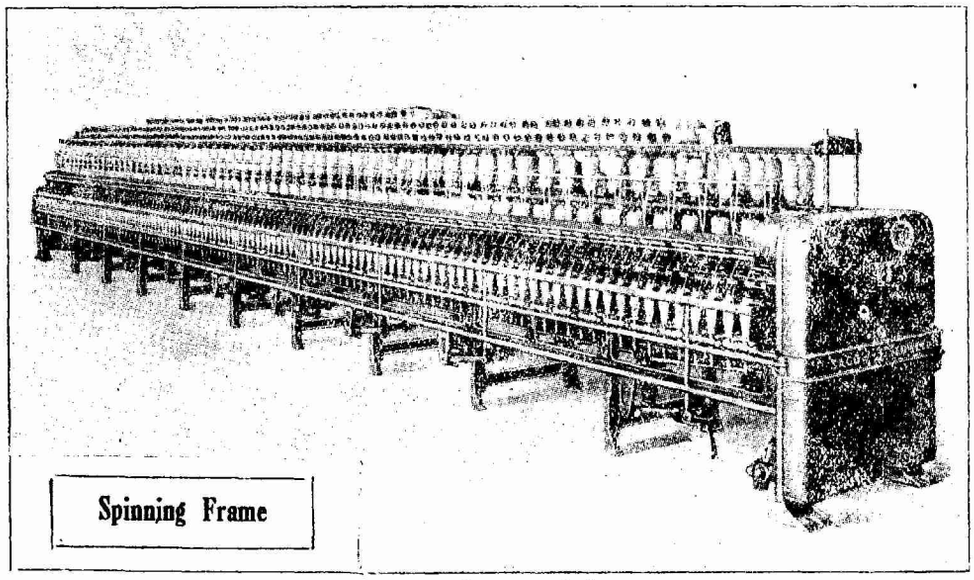

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during the war are remaining in those hardware manufactures in which their neat-handedness has proved most efficient. Japan is beginning to compete with America in silk-weaving, and will soon be as unable to part with her raw silk as the States are now unable to supply us with all the cotton we require. Labour, too, is rising in cost in Japan, and the United States are beginning to look to an improved and increased supply of raw material from China as their only future hope. As the home of the cheapest skilled labour, the last land, perhaps, in which labour will rise in price, it looks as if the last country in which silk will be productible at a profit will be that in which its production began.—*From the Asiatic Review, London.*

WHO WANTS A COPY OF THE INDEX?

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MILLARD'S REVIEW

SHANGHAI

The New Development of Athletics in China

BY H. T. WONG

THE tenth anniversary of China's unique athletic organization, the "China Woo" Association (精武體育會), was recently celebrated by its members in their large, newly-opened Recreation Park on Baikal Road, Shanghai. The program provided for an exhibition of two days: the first day's preformances were held on October 30, and those for the second day were, on account of bad weather, delayed until November 7. The huge crowd of spectators—some 20,000—who turned out to witness the exhibition proved that the celebration was a great success.

The large shield-shaped gate—the shield being the badge of the Association—was decorated with flowers while strings of flags were flown over and around the Association grounds. Units of the Association's own military battalion stood on guard at the entrance and maintained peace and order inside.

There were three platforms where Chinese boxing and fencing, music, Chinese and foreign plays, dancing, etc., were staged to the great amusement of the guests.

One of the most remarkable features of the exhibition was the demonstration of Chinese boxing and fencing by the female members of the Association. Apart from its physical benefit to the females themselves, this activity of our "weaker sex" ought

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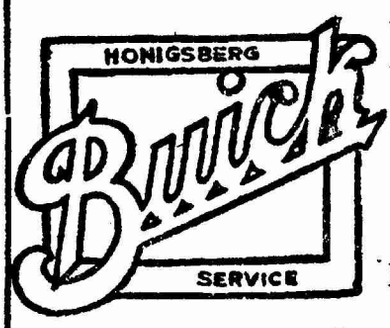

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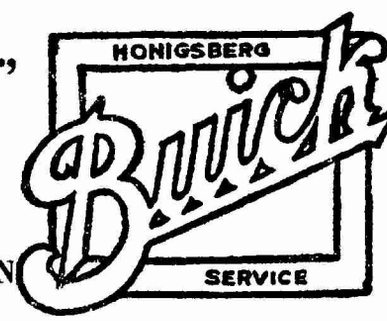

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to serve as a call to an awakening, if not a warning to, our young men who have all this while been considering themselves physical superiors to our women. It is said that some of the girl members of the Association have decided that a knowledge of the art of Chinese boxing shall be an essential qualification of their future husbands!

The male members rendered a series of boxing and fencing exercises showing how the curious weapons displayed on the platform were wielded in old-time warfare. The most interesting part of their exhibition was the fight between members clad in modern military uniform and armed with rifles with fixed bayonets and sabres, in which was demonstrated the possibilities of applying this Chinese art in modern warfare.

The military parade, the enjoyable musical entertainments, foreign and Chinese, dancing by girl students, and the funny plays completed the success of the program.

In watching the splendid success of the Association, one is led to look back to the beginning of the organization ten years ago. Then, it was established in a temporary mat-shed near the bridge beyond the Shanghai-Nanking Railways station. There its first members repaired to take their lessons at 5 o'clock every morning despite the heat of summer and the snow of winter. The Association owes its existence to Mr. Ho Yuan Cha (霍元甲), the Chinese boxing master of the North, whose aim was to revive this almost dying art. His untimely death cut short his career, but the spark he had kindled was by no means put out: rather should we say that it had burnt the more deeper into the hearts of our young men. For his pupils kept on their daily practice with great preseverance and their efforts have brought the Association to its present magnitude.

Chinese boxing is one of our oldest arts. Our numerous legends tell us of its practical usefulness in self-defence during the days of the bandits and outlaws. That such a valuable branch of learning which, if developed in a western country, would have certainly been considered a great national asset, should become almost lost to the Chinese people is surely regrettable. This may be attributed to a mistaken conception of the idea that "the Pen is mightier than the Sword." Things literary (文) "Wen," were so much favored that things martial, (武) "Wu," had come to be looked upon with contempt. The status of the soldier was considered to be the lowest in society and there is an old saying among us that "as good iron will not become nails, so good men will not become soldiers." Under such unpopularity, the martial spirit of the people became gradually stupified and the art of boxing was regarded as a disgraceful pursuit. It was even considered dangerous because unprincipled persons with some knowledge of this art might become so uncontrollable as to cause fatalities in their quarrels that their knowledge would be a menace to society. Parents therefore sought to restrain their children from practising this art and we have another saying that "if you have a vengeance of three generations on anyone, induce his son to practise "Wu," or boxing." The idea was to involve the enemy in fatal lawsuits through the quarrels of his offspring!

A further blow was given to this art by the Boxer uprising after which persons having a knowledge of boxing would not dare to acknowledge it. With but a small number of men left who possessed this knowledge, the spread of the art was still further handicapped by the practice of its masters in keeping certain important secrets from their pupils for fear

Who's Who in China

Volume Two

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Owing to the cost of publishing the volume exceeding our previous expectations, the price has been advanced from $1 (cardboard binding), and $1.50 (Imitation Leather) to $2 and $2.50. All orders, however, that have been received prior to November 1 will be filled at the previously advertised price.

The first edition of *Who's Who in China* in 1919 was oversold. The Second Edition is limited. If you desire a copy, your order should be placed at once. Please use the attached blank form, enclosing 10 cents additional for postage.

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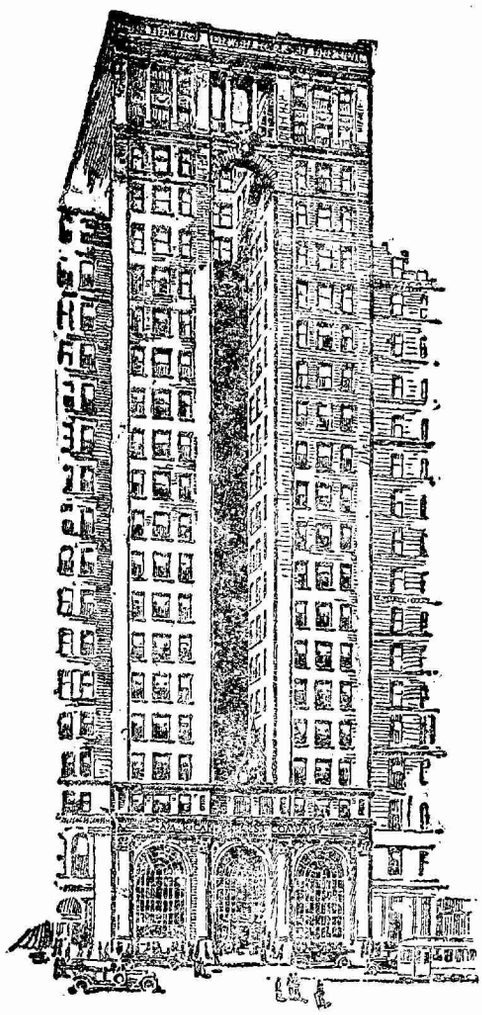

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that they might become uncontrollable. When these masters died, the secrets died with them. This is responsible for much regrettable loss in the art.

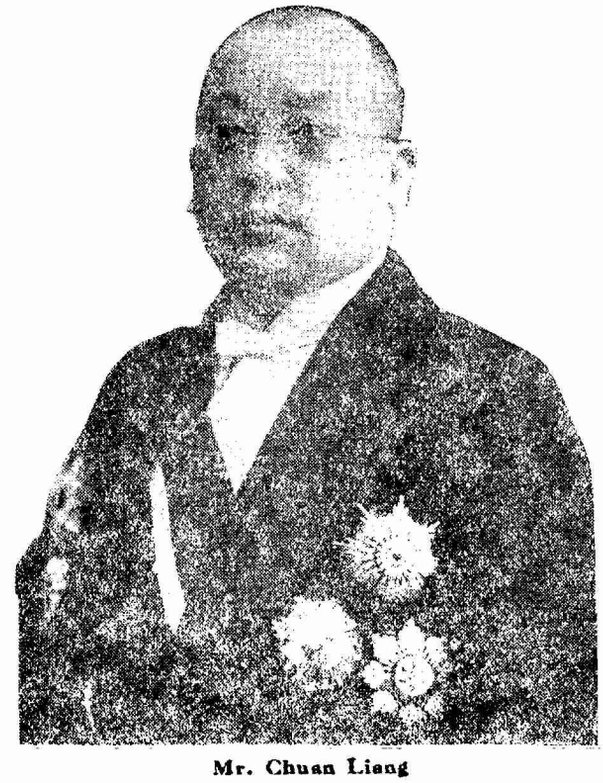
The members of the "Chin Woo" Association are seeking to dispel all such misunderstandings in order to popularize the art. The board of directors is composed of progressive merchants and vocational men whose perseverance in their daily practice and unselfish efforts is promoting public welfare have become a model for the rest of the members. Despite their knowledge of this "dangerous" art, the members are trained to refrain from unnecessarily applying it on peaceful citizens outside.

It is the aim of the Association to make strong and healthy citizens of our youths and to keep them from acquiring the bad habits of society by rousing their interest in athletics and training them to respect themselves. The curriculum of the Association comprises Chinese boxing and fencing, which is regularly taught every day to the members in the morning before they go to office and in the evening when they have leisure; military drill—Chinese and foreign—; Chinese and foreign music; drawing and painting; Photography, in which one of its members has made an invention and secured its patent in the United States; public speaking in mandarin; an evening school for the teaching of English and Chinese; and modern gymnastics and recreation. The daily practice of boxing has proved beyond the slightest doubt to be most beneficial to health.

The Association is planning a "Chin Woo" village which is intended to be a model for China. Branches of the Association have been established in various parts of the country and every-where the organization stands unique because it combines things "Wu" (武), or Martial with things, "Wen" (文), or Literary.

Shanghai, November 13, 1920.

Who's Who in China



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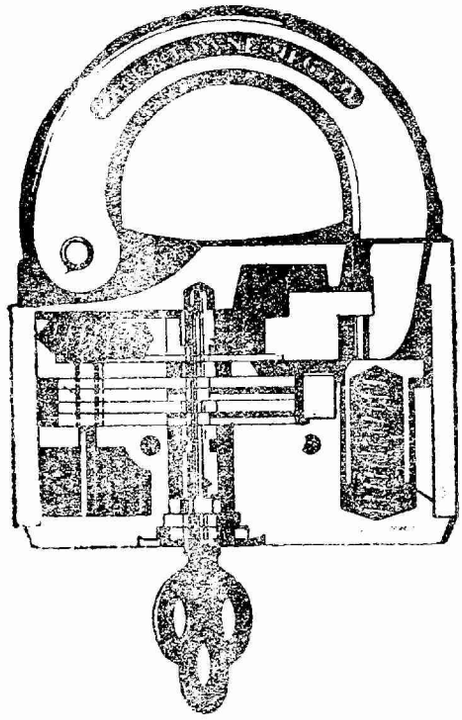

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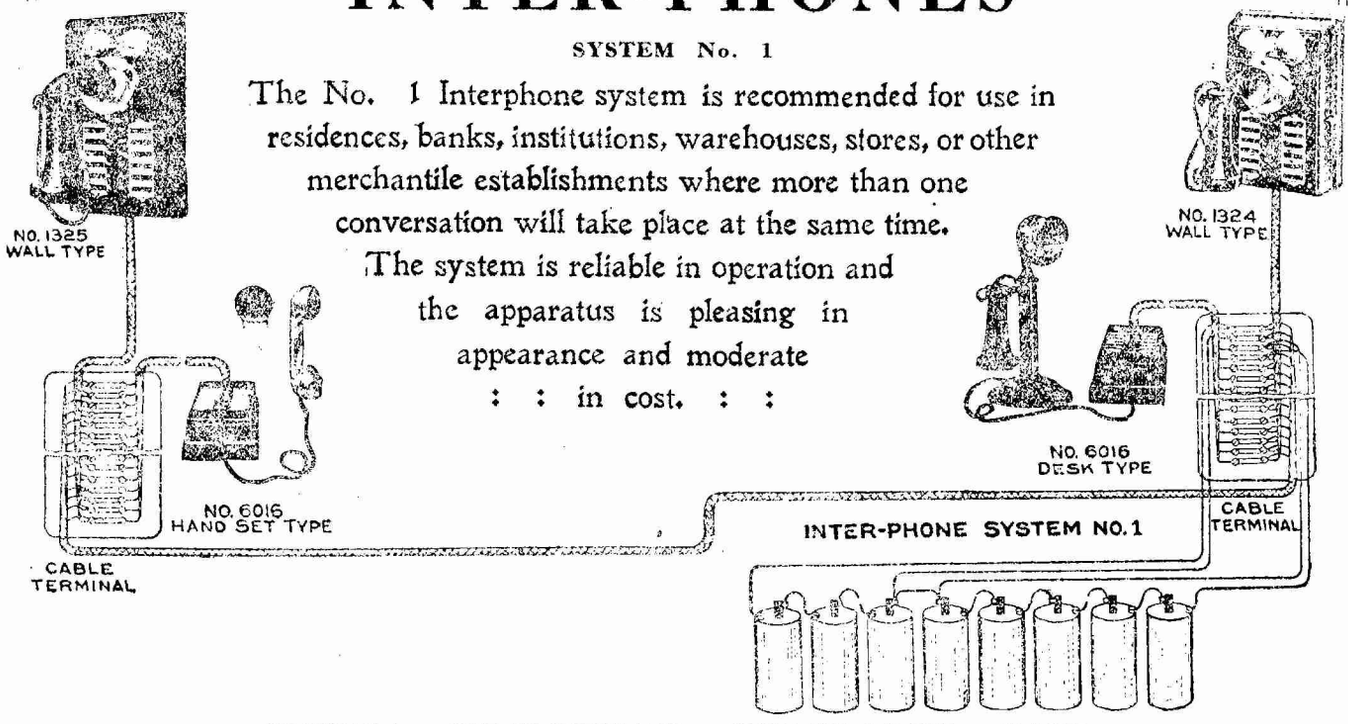

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Mr. Chuan Liang, Director-general of the Kirin-Huaining Railway, is charged with having misappropriated $100,000 out of the fund for the construction of the Tu Meng Ling tunnel on the road. A member of his staff submitted a petition to the local Procuratorate stating that his chief had "squeezed" a huge sum out of the tunnel fund. The result was Mr. Chuan being summoned before the Peking court to answer the charge. His friends are doing their best to help him out of the difficulty.

Mr. Chuan was born in 1875 at Wuchang, Hupeh. After having studied in Chinese schools he went to Japan for a foreign education. He graduated from the Commercial College at Tokyo and returned to China shortly afterwards. He received the degree of Chu-jen or A. M. upon successfully passing the examinations held by the then Imperial government for graduates of foreign colleges and uuiversities.

He joined the government service and was given the rank of expectant clerk. Later he was appointed Industrial Adviser to the Viceroy of Hupeh. He started the Commercial College of Hupeh of which he subsequently become Director. Later he was transferred to the Peking Government University and became director of its commercial department. Among the other official posts he subsequently held were the second class sectional member of the Board of Communications and the second class sectional chief of the Railway Traffic Department. Towards the end of the Manchu government, he was transferred to the Board of Labor and Commerce and was appointed a secretary.

After the establishment of the Republic, Mr. Chuan continued holding the secretarial position in the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce which was the new name for the Board of Labor and Commerce. A year later he was transferred back to the Ministry of Communications where he became officiating Counsellor and Acting Chief of the Railway Department. In June 1916 he was promoted to be Vice-Minister of Communications. In May 1917 he was appointed Director-general of Railways and was given the additional post of a director of the Bank of Communications.

In July 1917 he was appointed director of the Kirin-Huaining Railway Administration from which position he resigned in a few months to become its Director-general. Immediately after the fight between the Anfu and the Chihli forces in the summer of 1920, the President appointed Mr. Chuan Vice-Minister of Communications and ordered him to discharge the functions of the Minister. On August 11, Mr. Yeh Kung-cho was appointed Minister of Communications and Mr. Chuan handed over the office. Mr. Chuan was ordered to go back to the Kirin-Huaining Railway in the same capacity. At that time it was well known in official circles that he was a member of the Anfu Party and did his best to help it financially during its existence.

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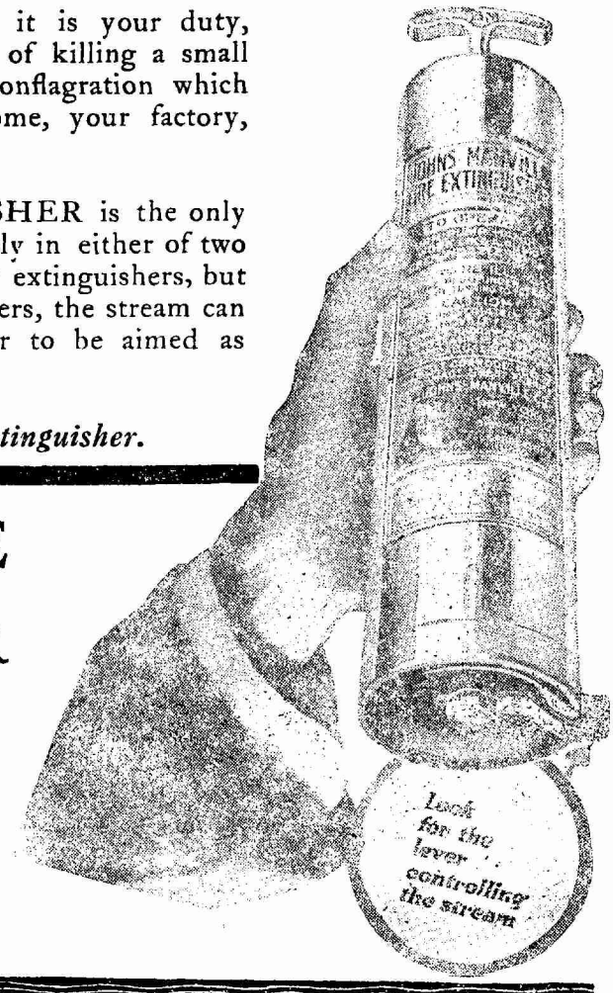

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Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

China and the League of Nations

From the "Christian Science Monitor" (Boston)

Although no official statement has, so far, been made on the subject, there is, as pointed out recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in New York, by Mr. Charles Hodges, assistant director of the Far Eastern Bureau, a very well-grounded expectation that one of the questions likely to come up before the League of Nations Assembly, possibly when it meets in Geneva, next November, is the Shantung question. China is a signatory to the Austrian peace treaty. She has, therefore, a right to bring before the League a plea for a revision of the present settlement, and there is every expectation, in well-informed quarters, that China will take full advantage of the opportunity. Comparatively little, it is true, has recently been heard in regard to Shantung, but the question is for that reason no nearer settlement, along the lines it at present occupies, than is the Fiume question or several other questions of less importance.

As between China and Japan the situation has really undergone no material change for several months, save that Japan is undoubtedly making use of every moment to consolidate her position, and thus render the process of dislodgment so much the more difficult. China has absolutely declined to negotiate with Japan direct on the question, in spite of Tokyo's earnest demands that she should do so. To agree to such a proposal would, of course, amount to a recognition that there was something to negotiate about; that Japan, in her present occupancy of Shantung, has some legal standing; and that the question whether she should remain or evacuate the territory is a subject for debate and for consideration on its merits. Peking, however, from the first, has taken an attitude quite remarkably correct and far-sighted. The Chinese government has, step by step, frustrated all the niceties of Japanese diplomacy in regard to Shantung by the simple process of refusing to admit that Japan has any voice in the matter at all. China knows, only too well, that all Japan wants and needs is "a foothold for discussion," and that, once this is conceded, the issue will quickly be so utterly clouded as to be incapable of any solution along the lines of simple justice.

In so far China discusses the question at all with Japan, it is to point out, in effect, that one of the very axioms of leasehold is that the lessee has no rights to "assign or sublet," without the consent of the lessor; that in this particular lease, Germany was specially barred from so assigning and subletting, and that, in common law, for a third party to dispossess a lessee by force gives him no rights save to be proceeded against for trespass or forcible entry. It is quite in vain for Tokyo to send invitation to Peking urging "a friendly conference," insisting, in language of such wonderful oriental subtlety as most certainly to deceive anyone but a Chinese, that she is ready and willing to do anything and everything China desires, China remains perfectly unmoved. To the declaration of Tokyo that Japan's sole reason for desiring a conference is to talk over the best way of doing just what China wants, China replies that, as far as she is concerned, there is nothing to talk over. And so today, China is able to formulate an appeal to the League of Nations on the Shantung issue with the knowledge that that issue remains simple and unclouded.

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Shantung, however, is not the only question which China is likely to bring up before the League of Nations Assembly. The whole question of the famous, or rather infamous, "Twenty- One Demands," and the treaty which China was obliged to sign under threat of war, in the early summer of 1915, is one which China is very far from regarding as settled. China, in other words, is determined to do through the League of Nations Assembly what she failed to do through the Peace Conference. At the Peace Conference, as is now well known, China made a faithful attempt to bring before that body for readjustment a long list of questions relating to the many restrictions and encroachments made on her position as a sovereign nation during the past thirty or forty years. The scheme which China offered for the consideration of the conference in Paris provided, amongst other things, for the renunciation of spheres of influence or interest, the withdrawal of foreign troops and police, the withdrawal of foreign post offices, and the abolition of consular jurisdiction. China, in fact, sought to secure, once and for all, the recognition of her position as a sovereign state, and invited all the powers, no one of which was not affected, to join in giving her her liberty. The Chinese delegates failed in their efforts to bring these matters before the Peace Conference, and the blocking of their efforts in this direction is very justly regarded, to quote Mr. Hodges, as "one of the far-reaching tragedies of the Peace Conference."

It now looks as if the whole matter would be transferred to the League of Nations Assembly. If, however, China does raise these wider issues, she will, it would seem quite certain, only do so after she has given a very prominent place in her demands to the Sino-Japanese problem. She is not at all likely to allow this issue to be obscured by raising the consideration of other problems, the adjustment of which would follow almost naturally from a proper settlement of her account with Japan. China has a very just estimate of the problem with which she is confronted in Japan. She recognizes that it is not merely a question of so much territory, of Shantung, of Manchuria, or even, further afield, in eastern inner Mongolia, but that the whole question of Japanese imperialism is involved. Japanese imperialism, unchecked, would never rest content until China was completely subjugated, and China, well aware of this, takes the only possible course in the circumstances,

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that of confronting every act of aggression on the part of Japan the clearest possible statement of its injustice, accompanied by the most uncompromising adherence to this position.

Revision of the Japanese Press Laws

From "The Japan Weekly Chronicle" (British)

The revised Press Law, drafted by the government, is reported to be now complete, and will be introduced in the coming session of the Imperial Diet for consideration.

The features of the revision consist, according to the *Yomiuri*, of the abolition of a deposit, severer punishment of erring publishers and editors, and a concrete specification of the forbidden items of publication.

According to the existing Press Law, the starting of a newspaper office requires that a deposit of between Yen 500 and Yen 2,000 should be made with the government, but the revised regulations exclude this. "in view of the fact that it is an attempt to suppress the freedom of speech by means of money."

The publishers and editors nominally registered were alone subject to punishment hitherto for any violation of the Press law, but in future those publishers or editors will be punished who are really responsible for the infringement of the law, no matter who may be registered as the nominal publishers or editors.

Another fact worth notice concerning the proposed revision is the explicit specification of forbidden items. Hitherto the clause forbidding publication was vague covered under the general term of "such subjects as may disturb peace and order." The revised regulations specify these items in the following words:

The following items are forbidden to be published:

1—Profaning the dignity and sacredness of the Imperial Throne.

2.—Impairing the character or prestige of the Empire.

3.—Instigating or concealing criminal offences; extolling, helping, or otherwise encouraging accused persons or criminals or deliberately injuring the cause of accused persons.

4.—Impairing public morality.

5.—Impairing the honour or credit of others.

6.—Mentioning the contents of Preliminary Examination before the case is committed for public trial, in defiance of the prohibition of the preliminary Judge, or the facts of a criminal offence forbidden publication by the Public Procurator.

7.—Mentioning military or diplomatic secrets.

8.—Impairing public morality by printing indecent statements or inserting indecent pictures.

The new law will be put into effect from next year if sanctioned by the Diet.

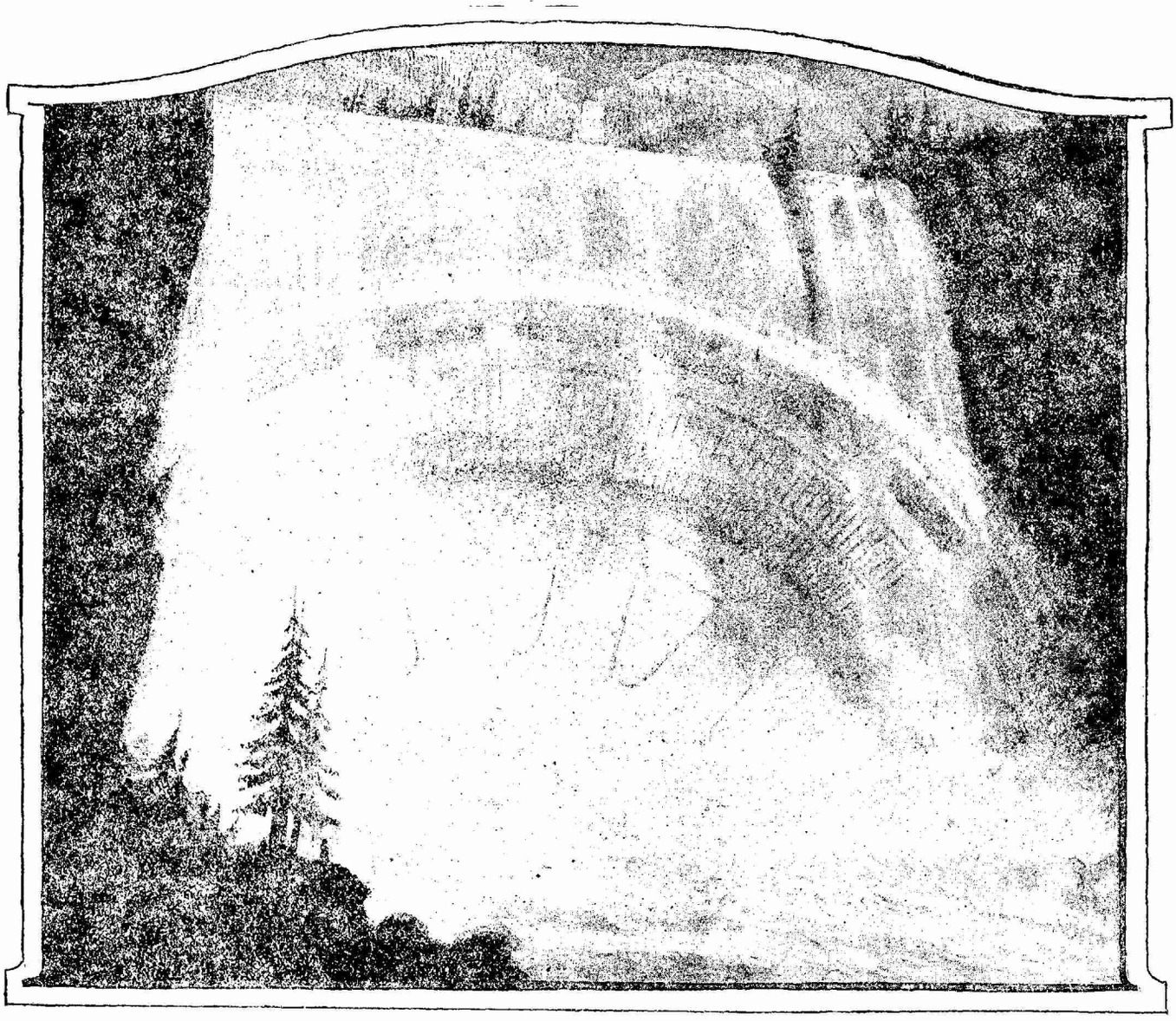
Chinese Press Comment

TRANSLATED BY FRANCIS ZIA

Militarism and Education

From the "Shun Pao" (Chinese)

The government has been planning in earnest for the reduction of troops and has been repeatedly warning the soldiers against acts harming the people. We are unable to see anything reconstructive when we come to analyse the facts. Insignificant disbandments here and there will not weaken the influence of the militarists while heavy reductions will jeopardise the work of national defence. The



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only remedy lies in rigid conscription. It is unreasonable to expect uneducated soldiers to conduct themselves with propriety. But it is humanly impossible to convert at short notice a camp of ignorant recruits into a body of intelligent soldiers? The only remedy lies in the spread of popular education. To accomplish these two things rigid conscription and popular education—the people must be at work themselves as neither the government nor the well-meaning reformers are in a position to shoulder the responsibilities which these measures impose.

Women Voters in America

From the "Shih Pao" (Chinese)

The women of America, according to press reports, have been allowed to participate in the voting of the new president. This events marks a new age of social equality in America. But it must not be supposed that this change was due to any special liberality on the part of the men. The women have worked hard by making their influence felt in domestic and social circles and by thus convincing the men that in knowledge and ability they are no inferiors to the men. Let the women of China bear in mind that the Law of Compensation requires that they should first be fully efficient in the discharge of their domestic and social duties before they could expect to play and important role in politics. How can they triumph in the cause of woman's emancipation if they bend their energies to the external imitation of foreign women in matters of styles of dress?

The Salient Point of the Hungchun Negotiations

From the "Min Kuo Jih Pao" (Chinese)

The most important point of the Hungchun negotiations is that "hereafter Japan will not send her troops into Chinese territory against the wishes of the Chinese government." Any concession on this point will be interpreted by Japanese politicians as giving Japan the right to station Japanese troops again at Hungchun.

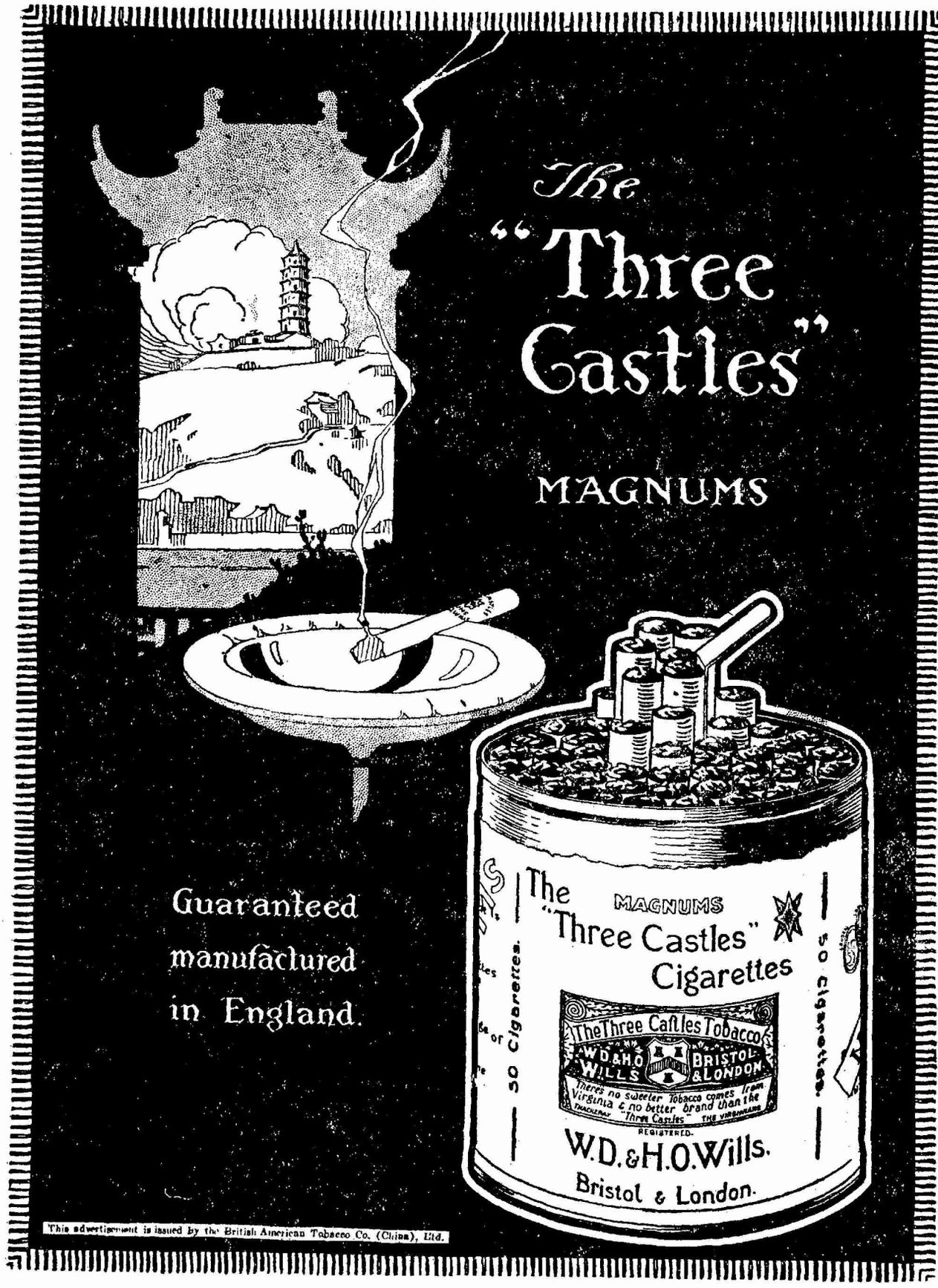
It should be noted that the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Hungchun at this juncture is meaningless if the road of another Japanese invasion is left open. Japan is taking advantage of our weakness to impose upon us another diplomatic defeat but the camouflage is transparent even to the casual observer. China is now fully within her sovereign rights in protesting against Japan's action in Hungchun, and the Foreign Office would do well to reflect on the futility of accepting a temporary settlement at the expense of exposing a Chinese district to the constan peril of Japanese invasion.

Suppression of the Lottery Business

From the "Hsin Shun Pao" (Chinese)

It is a matter of common knowledge that the element of gambling pervades all lottery schemes with "get-rich-quick" inducements. It is also known to the public that under the provisional criminal code in force at present gambling is liable to punishment. But the strange aspect of the situation is that while gambling is not carried on without some fear of punishment, the lottery business is openly conducted in broad daylight as if it were indeed a legitimate enterprise. It is exaggeration to say that the insidious evils of lottery deals surpass those attached to gambling.

A group of Shanghai merchants headed by Weng Yao-ting has petitioned the Provincial Assembly of Kiangsu to prohibit all forms of lottery busi-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ness. Several members of the Chekiang Provincial Assembly are agitating with the same end in view.

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Can Hsu Shu-tseng Do More Harm?

From the "Chung Hua Hsin Pao" (Chinese)

The escape of Hsu Shu-tseng (Little Hsu) from the Japanese Legation forms an additional page of unpleasant reading in the history of Sino-Japanese relations, and incidentally shows that Japan looks unmoved on injuries of this kind inflicted on the *amour propre* of China.

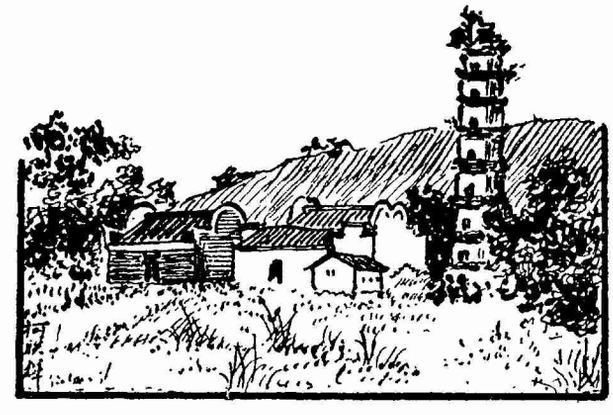
As the fact of Little Hsu's complete collapse is not clearly realised in some quarters, it seems desirable that some reasons be given to elucidate the point that he could no longer assume any role of importance on the political stage.

1. *Little Hsu's nature.* Inspite of his notoriety, Little Hsu has done nothing constructive, and as he is a mad contestant of power, he makes enemies much sooner than friends. Today he is like a bird whose wings have been clipped.

2. *Little Hsu's Influence.* Little Hsu owed all his conspicuousness to the shells of opposition that were fired against him. A man divested of any real ability, he had hitherto been leaning on the support given him by the Tuan cabinet and the Japanese Military Clique. With several divisions of troops under him and commanding the ministries of Communications and Finance, he had been unable to resist the commanders of the recent punitive expedition.

3. *Little Hsu's New Schemes.* While in Japanese custody, Little Hsu had tried to revive his influence through the Anfuites and the scattered troops of Tuan Chi-jui, and in this he was utterly disappointed. Three places are suggested as the possible destination of our worthy fugitive, namely, Urga, Fengtien, and Shanghai. The Russians will have no means of restoring Little Hsu's lost power in return for his services while Chang Tso-lin is unlikely to forget his opponent's arrogant behaviour. It is more probably that Little Hsu will choose Shanghai for his asylum but he will strive in vain to enlist support for his old patron.

As Japan is trying to fetter China with loans and as there is a persistent rumour that Wang Yi-tang is negotiating a $400,000,000 loan with Japan, Little Hsu's movements in this direction are worth watching. But his days of dictatorship are gone, irrevocably gone.



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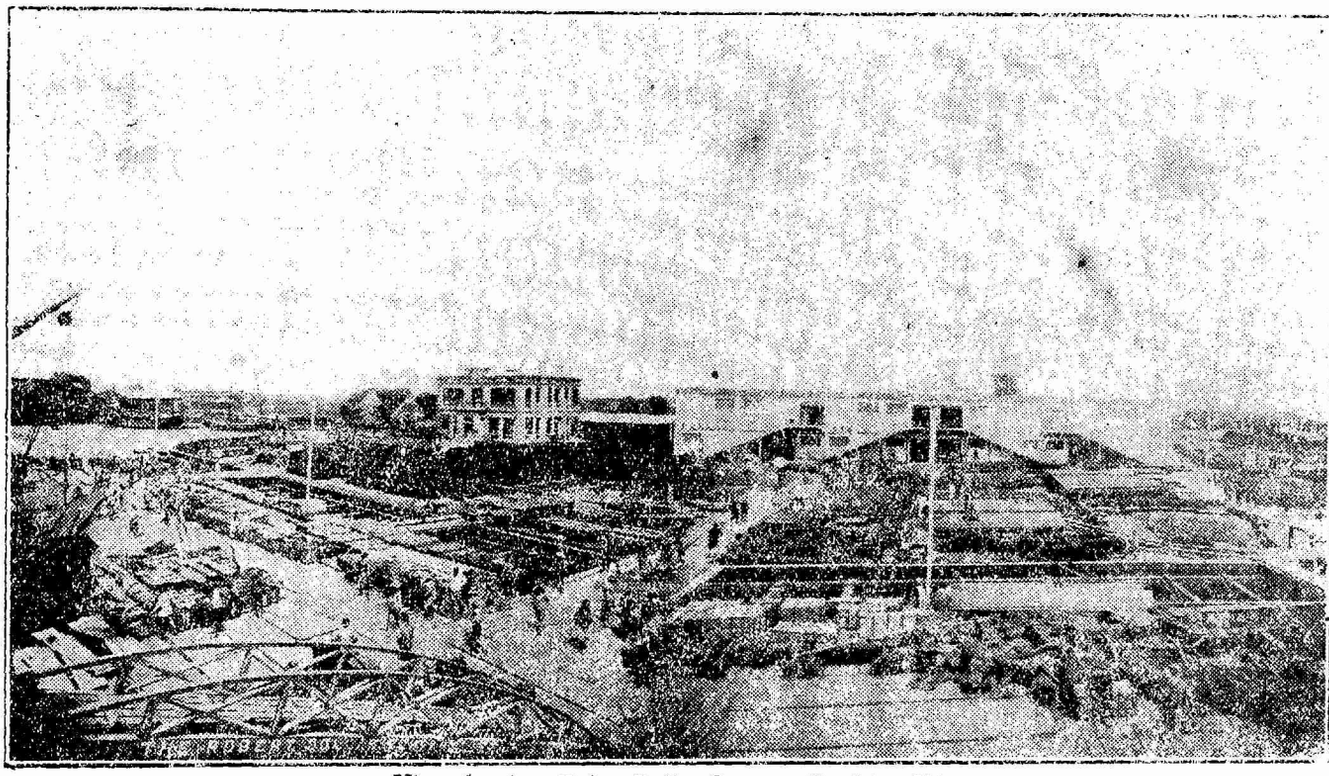

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14-744

College Club May Affiliate With U. S. Collegiate Alumnae

Miss Mary Markham of the United States Consulate will read a message to the members of the American College Club at their next meeting on Tuesday afternoon, November 29, at the home of Mrs. M. Benjamin, 52 Avenue du Roi Albert, at 2:30 o'clock. The afternoon will be spent in sewing for the famine sufferers in North China. Members are asked to bring any old clothing they may desire to donate.

Miss Markham as representing Mrs. Dane Coolidge, who was in Shanghai recently, will present to the club members the request made by the American Collegiate Alumnae for the American College Club of Shanghai to affiliate. If such an affiliation is brought about it will prove helpful and will keep the College Club in Shanghai in close touch with educational affairs in America. It is also hoped that an International Relationship Committee can be appointed to advise Chinese women students who are planning on going to America to attend colleges and universities there. Such a committee is in San Francisco and New York. During the war more than 200 French women were advised by this committee as to schools, outline of study to follow, etc. A full report of this will be made at the meeting on Tuesday. It is hoped that a large attendance will be present at this meeting.

At this meeting Miss Mayling Soong will resign as acting president. She is planning to be absent from Shanghai for more than two months and an assistant will be appointed.

Miss Wong Leads Finance Campaign

Miss Z. Y. Wong

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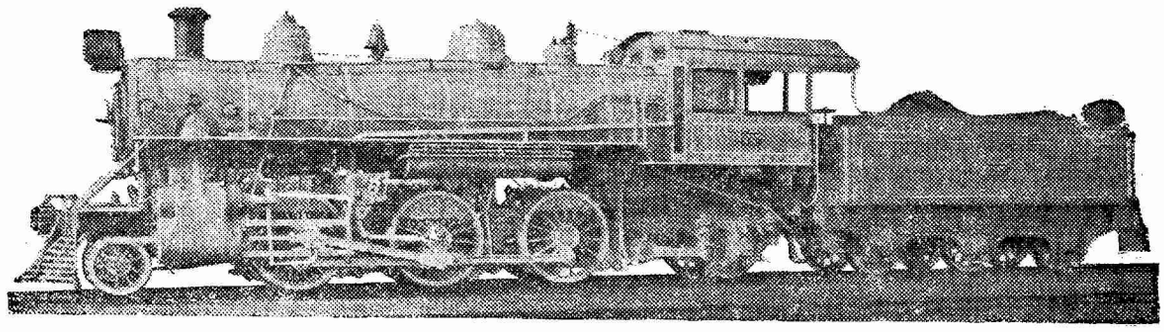

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Young Women's Christian Association campaign which recently closed with a total of $14.534.

Miss Wong is a graduate of McTyeire School, who was one of the first delegation of Chinese young women sent to American colleges by the Indemnity Fund. She studied first at Wellesley, then at the New England Conservatory of Music, and is now taking music in Shanghai.

The other members of this team which demonstrated so well what the modern Chinese woman can undertake and put through, are as follows: Mrs K. H. Chen, Mrs. F. K. Tsao, Mrs. Tsang Ding Yong, Miss Woo Nyok Faung, Miss Tsang Ming Sih, Miss Yui Sing Yah, Miss Tong E. Ling Miss Wei Tsung, and Miss W. T. Zung.

Building of Roads Advocated by Pan—Pacific Union

The Executive Committee of the Pan Pacific Union has had three meetings since its appointment and during these meetings a number of important measures were discussed. The first step is to get organized a committee of 100 members which shall include the chairmen of all the chambers of commerce in those cities from Shanghai to Hangchow and from Shanghai to Nanking, the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the Kiangsu and Chekiang Provincial Assemblies, the chairmen and vice-chairmen of the Kiangsu and Chekiang Provincial Educational Associations, the Chairmen of the foreign Chambers of Commerce, the Commissioners of Customs, the Commissioners of Foreign Affairs, and other prominent business, industrial and educational leaders in this part of the country.

The object of this committee is to advocate the building of two roads, one from Shanghai to Hangchow, and the other from Shanghai to Nanking. To enable the committee to bring this about the executive committee have appointed three sub-committees, namely, a finance committee to study into the cost for the building of these roads and to devise means and ways whereby the necessary fund for the building of these roads could be secured; a lecture committee to use all means at their disposal to acquaint with the people in this section of the advantages to be derived from the building of these roads through lectures, newspapers, magazines and leaflets; and a survey committee to secure qualified engineers to make a preliminary survey of the country through which these roads are to pass.

More than fifty persons have given their consent to serve on this committee of 100. The three sub-committees are yet to be organized. Secondly, the roads committee propose to organize a good roads movement for the whole country. Through this movement a campaign for the construction of good roads in the country will be conducted. In view of the congestion of transportation of bare necessities of life to the famine stricken districts in the five north provinces, a great opportunity is now waiting for us to organize and set to work for the bringing about of a Good Roads Movement. We ask all the committees of the Pan-Pacific Association and other public-spirit citizens and foreign residents in our midst to assist as in bringing this about. Thirdly, both to help the work of the Committee of One Hundred and the good roads movement, we wish to propose that some time next year there should be held in Shanghai or some other

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FOREIGN EXCHANGE DEPARTMENT
Correspondent in China—The Chinese-American Bank of Commerce

14-748

place centrally located an exhibit and convention on road building, say for a week, to which the public will be asked to inspect and get informed on the question.

Koreans to Open Night School

It has been announced that an evening school is to be opened shortly for the Koreans in Shanghai. Many applications have been received from Koreans announcing their intention and desire to learn English. It is hoped that a large number of persons will donate their services to instruct in this evening school. Anyone desiring to donate at least two hours a week or one evening each week is asked to communicate with J. H. Geldart, associate secretary of the Central Chinese Y. M. C. A., 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai The school is to be located in the French Concession and up to date six Koreans have made application to enter the school.

U. S. Commercial Attache For Shanghai

Due to the increasing participation of Americans and American firms in the trade of China through the port of Shanghai, an office of the United States Department of Commerce in charge of a Commecial Attache is to be opened here within a short time, according to advices received this week.

The Department of Commerce has detailed Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache of the American Legation, Peking, to open this office and it is probable that Mr. Arnold will do so within the next month. This, however, will be a temporary arrangement holding good only until July 1, 1921 at which time or before Mr. Arnold will be relieved by a representative of the Department of Commerce sent out from the United States. The important and essential duties of the Commercial Attache at Peking make it impossible for the Department of Commerce to permit Mr. Arnold to remain in Shanghai for a period longer than six months.

The establishment of the office of the Commercial Attache for Shanghai has come as a result of a movement begun by the American Chamber of Commerce of China in which this body had the assistance of the Chambers of Commerce of the principal ports of the Pacific coast and other cities interested in the China trade.

If California and Japan Should Unsheath the Sword.

The following curious comment on the Japan-California situation appeared in a recent issue of the *Kobe Herald.* The name of the "American" paper credited with this unusual viewpoint was not given;

An American newspaper says that even though war might break out between Japan and California, the other States of America and Japan should maintain their friendly relations. It is not known how many people there will be in America who share the views expressed by the American paper, says the Miyako, but the sentiment expressed is interesting as showing one based on justice and humanity. Frankly speaking, if the anti-Japanese Americans in California challenge Japan to war, the Japanese will not refuse fighting them, but we have no wish to antagonize all

Americans; nor do we think all Amercans will be hostile toward the Japanese. It should be remembered, however, that an international treaty should be more important than State legislation and that in case of both contracting the operation the latter will take the form of an independent country toward foreign countries. So the Federal government should be obliged to observe neutrality even though Japan declares war on California. This is, however, only by way of argument. Now that the Presidential election is over, it is desirable that the Federal government should adopt some means so that the anti-Japanese legislation in California may be annulled.

Men and Events

W. J. Williams has recently arrived in Shanghai, where he will be connected with the American Express Company.

Paul Gross, a member of the Shanghai American consular staff for the past two years, has recently been appointed Vice-Consul.

E. L. Kelly, representing the Home Insurance Company at Yokohama, arrived in Shanghai this week on a short business trip.

On Monday, November 22, the marriage took place at Nanking of Captain C.E. Molland of the Postal Service, Nanking and Miss Tatiana, youngest daughter of General and Mrs. Ivanoff, at the Da Shih Chaio Church, Nanking.

R. S. Smith, W. A. Chapin, and William F. H. Noble of the Asia Banking Corporation, Shanghai, are planning to depart this week for Singapore where they will make negotiations to open a branch office of the Asia Banking Corporation sometime during January.

"The He Miao of China" (aborigines of the Southwest) is the subject of the lecture to be given at the next meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society by Robert Powell, on Thursday, November 25, at 5:30 p.m. in the Royal Asiatic Society Hall, 5 Museum Road, Shanghai. The lecture will be illustrated by lantern slides.

Waite, McClave and Company, general importers and exporters, formally opened their offices in the new Traction House building, 7 Soochow Road, Shanghai, on Saturday, November 20. E. B. Waite, formerly with Getz Brothers Ltd., is general manager and Nien Yue-san is the general compradore and Fu Geling, assistant compradore.

Among those who departed on the *s. s. Nile* for America on Tuesday, November 23 were the following: Mrs. R. R. Hughes, wife of Mr. Hughes of the International Banking Corporation; J. W. Healy and W. F. Coney of the Asia Banking Corporation and Mrs. Healy; Mrs. S. Harrit, wife of Mr. Harrit of the Grace China Company.

Kenneth Saunders, a well known British writer on Indian Buddhism, delivered a lecture before the meeting of the Shanghai Missionary Society on Monday afternoon, November 22, at 5:15 o'clock, at the Union Church Hall. Mr. Saunders is the author of several volumes on Buddhism including the "Story of Buddhism" and "Heart of Buddhism."

P. K. B. Young who has recently returned from America on the *s. s. Nile* is now representing The

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Glidden Company of America, one of the largest paint and varnish concerns there. He has just spent a fortnight up in Peking and Tientsin studying paint and varnish conditions. Mr. Young is a chemical engineer specializing in China wood oil, and a practical paint and varnish man. For the next few months he will have his headquarters with The Fobes Company, No. 2 Siking Road.

At a meeting of a committee of the Rotary Club on Monday, November 22, it was decided that a real Christmas party would be given to some orphanage in Shanghai on Christmas day. This committee will meet on Friday and visit the orphanages in Shanghai and select one from the group. Each year they plan to hold a Chtistmas party for various orphanages. Those serving on the committee are: T. E. Doremus, chairman, C. T. Wang, A. R. Hager, C. B. Perkins, George Fitch, and George McCarthy, secretary.

A Foreign Dramatic Club is being organized by the students of St. John's University. The new club is to include the Foreign Glee Club and stringed orchestra. Professor D. Robert and Professor W. M. Porterfield have been asked to act as advisers. Several years ago the students gave Shakespearian plays but lack of interest has led to their abandonment. There has also been a Chinese Dramatic Club at the school for some years. The new club is planning to play "Standing Room Only" and a one act musical comedy about the middle of December at the Lyceum Theater, if it can be obtained. The proceeds will go to the famine relief.

In observance of Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 25, church services were held at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Kiangse Road, Shanghai, at 5:30 o'clock. The service includes all American and British residents of the settlement and two addresses were given by the Rev. A. N. Roland, new pastor of the Union Church, and Rev. Dr. Luther Freeman, who has recently become pastor of the Community Church. Special music was planned in charge of a committee composed of C. D. Giauque and Mrs. M. J. Cavanagh. Decorations were placed in the hands of the American Woman's Club. President Wilson's proclamation was read at the service. The committee having in charge the arrangements for the observance of Thanksgiving Day are the following: Consul-General M. F. Perkins; Capt. T. A. Kearney, Major C. P. Holcomb, Dr. S. A. Ransom, A. R. Hager, F. R. Sites, W. W. Bartlett, J. B. Fearn, H. H. Cameron, C. W. Pettit, E. C. Stocker, H. B. Lane, J. B. Powell, S. P. Elliott, Mrs. Percy Bryant, and Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier, president of the American Woman's Club.

News from South China

The Chekiang troops attacking Swatow have failed according to late reports. These troops have come over from Fukien.

G. E. Lerroge, general secretary of the Y.M.C.A. in South China, was formally welcomed back to Canton last week from his recent furlough in America.

General Chen Chiung-ming has announced that he will not permit the circulation of government notes unless cash has been provided for the redemption at fixed times.

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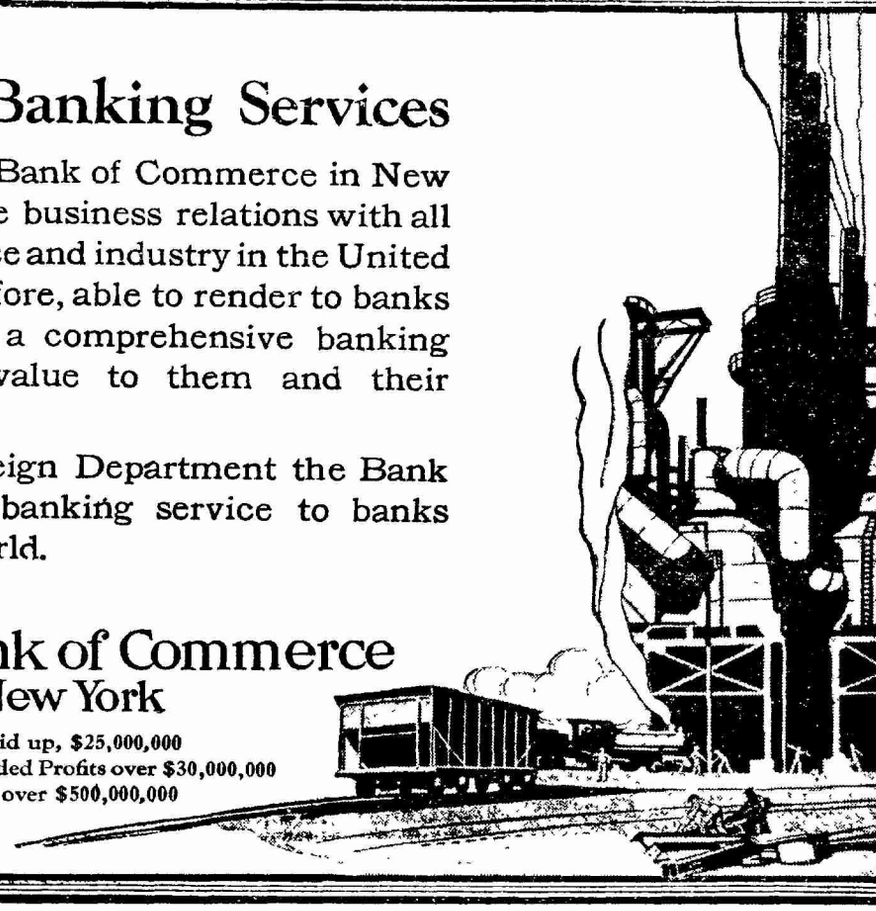

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By Dr. Westel W. Willoughby, professor of political science, John's Hopkins University, with comments and observations by Hon. T. R. Jernigun, dean of the American bar in China, former Consul-General and at present representative of the Hague Tribunal in China.

Price ..... 10 cts.

"China's Case at the Peace Conference"

By Thomas F. Millard, author of several authoritative books on China and unofficial adviser to the Chiness Delegation to the Paris Peace Conference. This pamphlet contains all of the treaties and documents, secret and otherwise, pertaining to the Shantung Decision and other matters.

Price ..... 20 cts.

"Who's Who in China"

Edited by M. C. Powell and H. K. Tong. This book contains more than 300 pages and consists of biographical sketches of most of the leading men of China in politics, business and the professions. Each biography contains a picture, information regarding age, education, official positions held, and is just the book that every one needs who is interested in knowing the men who are making modern China.

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"The American Eagle Has No Permanent Resting Place in China"

By Upton Close, one of the newer writers on China, who has had many years of professional experience in the country and who is rapidly gaining a reputation because of his insight into Chinese life and politics. This pamphlet is for Americans, in that it is designed to present to the "people back home" the necessity for greater support being accorded to the American Consular and Diplomatic Offices located in the Republic of China. Buy a copy and send it to your friends in America.

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"The Port of Shanghai"

By E. C. Stocker, Engineer, Whangpoo Conservancy Commission. Every business man regardless of where located should have a copy of this pamphlet. It gives a complete survey of the Shanghai port with figures and statistics regarding shipping, customs regulations, harbor accommodations and connections, wharves and lighterage facilities, docks, railway facilities, climate, etc. There is a map giving details regarding harbor depths, anchorage facilities and so on.

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"The Government of Shanghai"

By E. C. Pearce, former chairman of the Municipal Council of the International Settlement of Shanghai. In view of the present agitation in Chinese circles for the right of participation in the government of Shanghai and the other large treaty ports of China, this pamphlet should receive a wide circulation in China. The further fact that Shanghai constitutes a small League of Nations in which more than a dozen different nationalities participate, should insure a circulation of this booklet abroad.

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MILLARD'S REVIEW
SHANGHAI

The Canton Food Relief Association has appropriated $250,000 towards relief for war sufferers in the East River districts. Funds are being raised for the same purpose in the North and the West River districts.

Rear Admiral Albert Gleaves of the U. S. Navy was an unofficial visitor at Canton on November 12. He was entertained at dinner by leading members of the American community at Shameen the same evening. He came by the U. S. S. 110.

The city of Shiuhing on the West River above Samshui is still in the hands of the Kwangsi Army. Several attempts to force its evacuation have been unsuccessful. Many villages and towns near Shiuhing have been destroyed by the military operation there.

Judge and Mrs. Peter Hing, who have been visiting America the last few months, are expected back in Canton some time during this months. Judge Hing is a director of the Kwangtung Tramway Company and has been abroad in connection with affairs of the company.

It is understood that General Lu Yung-ting, the Kwangsi warlord, will finish his job with some struggle, if he has to yield at all to the demands of the Cantonese and the Kwansiites for his surrender of power to another Kwangsi faction and to retire from his military and political hold on the Southwest.

T. T. Cheng, Ph. B., Chicago University, the new Managing-Director of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung, announced recently that the bank will resume business in a few days. This bank was organized by the government and the merchants but two months before the change of administration in Canton.

After the end of the present internal war here, Canton will have six aeroplanes ready for commercial purposes. So far no step has been taken to make use of the machines and the number of aviators in Canton. It is not expected, however, that the government will allow the men connected with the aviation service to be idle after the conflict.

So far Governor Chen Chiung-ming has not yet been able to issue his proclamation abolishing gambling in Kwangtung, as the government still depends on the gambling revenue for a part of its expenses. The government is in urgent need of money, and the Canton Chamber of Commerce has just succeeded in granting it a loan of $1,000,000.

Chen Wing-sen, a graduate of Yale University, will take up his post as Director of the Kwangtung Government Arsenal on November 15. This plant was damaged by the retiring director, a Kwangsi militarist, Ma Chi, on October 28, when Mu Yung-hsien was withdrawing his Kwangsi Army from the city of Canton. The Arsenal is located at Shekcheng, not far from Canton proper.

Admiral Lin Pao-yi, Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Navy now in Canton, who has announced his intention to reunite with the Central government, has been compelled to leave Canton without his ships, having been removed from the Ministry of the Navy of the Military government by order of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and other Administrative Directors. The ships of the Chinese Independent Navy are still in Canton

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waters under the command of Rear Admiral Tang Ting-kwang.

All public schools in Canton reopened November 8, some with buildings and property partly destroyed. During the recent military disturbances, several schools were looted by the incoming or outgoing soldiers who were alike in this one particular. On the Armistice Day in Canton, November 11, the Rev. Archdeacon E. J. Barnett of Hongkong preached at the Christ Church in the morning. The two minute silence was also observed. The firms in Shameen, the British concession, were closed to business during the day.

Railroad traffic in Kwangtung is being resumed. Except for an interruption of a few days, the Canton-Kowloon Railroad has been in good condition most of the time during the disturbances. The Canton-Samshui Railroad began to run according to regular schedule on Novembe 3, and the Canton-Hankow Kwangtung Section, on November 11. When the Kwangtung-Kwangsi conflict was hottest the latter part of October, all railroad engineers and firemen stopped work, and for a few days Canton had no train service. Canton-Wuchow traffic by the West River is still unsafe. Hongkong-Wuchow shipping service under British flag is possible for cargo only at present.

General Chen Chiung-ming was formally inaugurated as Civil Governor of Kwangtung and Commander-in-Chief on October 10 by order of the Military government. The principal officials of the Province are now: Goo Ying-feng, Secretary of State; Liao Chung-hai, Commissioner of Finance; Frank W. Lee, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs; and General Ngai Bong.ping, Commissioner of Police. National officials stationed at Canton, now appointed by the Governor since the declaration of independence from Peking, according to latest report, are Dr. Lew Yuklin, Salt Commissioner; Wong Keong, Superintendent of Customs; Fo Sun, Director-General of the Conservancy Board of Kwangtung.

H. W.

Canton, November. 13, 1920,

Week's News Summary

CHINA

November 18. Census International Settlement, Shanghai, shows 23,307 foreign residents.—— Tokio dispatch says Chang Tso-lin is in favor pro-Japanese Cabinet.——Urga holds out against the attacking party, Peking dispatch says.

November 19. Twenty-eight men lost in wreck of *s.s. Wah Chang* off Shangtung promontory.—— Census French Concession Shanghai, shows 3,562 foreigners residents giving all Shanghai total 26,869.

November 21. Shanghai Silk and Cocoon Guild appeals Peking government for aid, because of depression.

November 22. "Little Hsu" said to have escaped to Tientsin as "military baggage" by Tientsin press.

November 23. Sun Yat-sen, Wu Ting-fang, and Tang Shao-yi, announce intention to return to Canton to reestablish Southern government.

November 24. Observance of Thanksgiving Day and Landing of the Pilgrims to be celebrated by American and British communities of Shanghai——Chengtingfu letter says 4,000,000 people dying from starvation in a single Chihli district.

SIBERIA

November 19. Peking dispatch says Semenoff has made a truce with the Reds on Chinese border.

November 20. Soviet government plans to drive Japanese out of Siberia, according to Vladivostok dispatch.

November 24. Peking dispatch says third division of Semenoff's army has been destroyed.

JAPAN

November 19. Tokio police bar street meetings of Salvation Army.

November 20. Japanese press said to oppose naval expansion contest with U.S., according to Tokio dispatch.

November 21. *Osaka Mainchi* says nations refuse to sell fuel oil to Japanese Navy.

GENERAL

November 18. M. Hymans of Belgium elected head of League of Nations; Japanese delegate announces racial equality question will not again be presented——General Wrangel escapes to Constantinople as Reds take Crimea.——Defeat of Venizelos confirmed from Athens.

November 19. M. Rhallys, Royalist, New Premier of Greece.——International Court advocated for League of Nations.——France denies Pole-Lett pact regarding Lithunia.

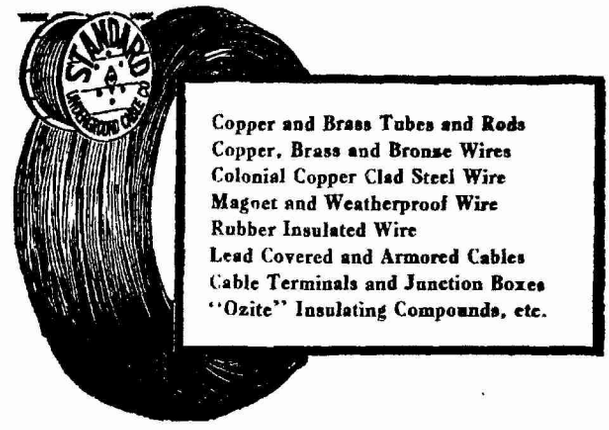
November 20. Constitution of Danzig planned by Council League of Nations.——London dispatch says new Greek government will defy France and Britain by returning ex-King Constantine to throne.

November 21. League of Nations Council decides to bar Germany from membership for the present.——Sinn Feiners kidnap four army staff officers near Cork.——Lloyd George tells Commons commercial pact being made betweenRussian and Great Britian.

November 22. New York dispatch says composite military force will be sent by League of Nations to Lithuania—— London dispatch says Canadian anti-Oriental legislation has been upheld by British-Colombia court.

November 23. Germany enters official protest to League of Nations against disbarment.——French press says Great Britian and France will oppose Constantines return to Greek throne——Dublin dispatch says state of civil war in Ireland becoming more intent.

November 24. New York dispatch says troops are being rushed into Ireland to stop increasing riots and disturbances——London report says Washington Vanderlip, American financier, has million dollar contract with Soviet government for factories and material.——Greek Premier invites exile Princes back to country.



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Notice

Ministry of Communications

The Ministry of Communications is now in need of Chinese students who have been trained either at the Universities or Higher Technical Schools in China or abroad on the following subjects:—General Railway Administration, Accounting, Traffic, Workshop and Store Management, Railway Laws and Regulations, Railway Statistics, Civil Engineering, Mechanical Engineering, Railway Engineering, Bridge Design and Construction, Surveying, Drafting, Masonary, Hydraulic Engineering, Car Manufacturing, Signal Engineering, Testing of Materials, etc.

Applicants shall send in their applications together with their diplomas, certificates, and published works, if any, not later than the 31st of December 1920 to the following address :—

Mr. CHENG HUNG-NIEN,
Director of Railway Department,
Ministry of Communications,
Peking.

Every application must contain the address of the applicant. Non-residents of Peking need not file their applications in person.

Suitable positions will be given to successful candidates.

Unsuccessful candidates will have their diplomas, and other documents returned to them according to the address given in the application.

Kaifengfu-Honanfu (Peinlo) Line

Chinese Government Railways

THE connecting link of the main Shanghai-Tientsin line with the Peking-Hankow line is the Kaifenfu-Honanfu (Pienlo) Railway—often called the Lunghai and Pienlo line-which is 115 miles in length. It was financed principally by Franco-Belgian capital.

This line line joins the Peking-Hankow Railway at Chenchow and an extension at Hsuchowfu connects it with the Shanghai-Nanking-Tientsin line. The line is franchised and has a capital of Mex. $17,270,595 of which Mex. $17,182,006 is paid up. The franchise for its construction was granted to the Compagnie Generale des Chemins de Fer et Tramways de Chine. Two hundred and sixty miles of extension to Sianfu was originally granted to two Chinese provincial companies. The first section of 115 miles was redeemed by the Chinese Central Government in 1914.

Further information regarding the line may be obtained by addressing the

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, LUNGHAI RAILWAY

Peking, China.

14-756

Correspondence

The Mistake of Chinese Students.
The Mistake of Chinese Students.

EDITOR MILLARD'S REVIEW :—

I noticed in recent papers from China the announcement that, because of the high cost of living in America that the Chinese government planned to send a thousand students to France where living was so much cheaper. A few weeks later, I saw another statement in a Chinese paper to the effect that, some one hundred and seventy students were engaged in their preparatory study of French Language and that when it was completed they would leave for France to continue their education. Such action on the part of the Chinese government and on the part of the students, themselves, is a great mistake, which should be prevented, for the money spent in such education will be largely wasted and the students, themselves, will regret the time wasted in securing an education in France.

I do not say this because I am not a friend of France, but I say it because I am a greater friend of China. The French language is spoken by only forty-five million people out of all the inhabitants on the earth, and the amount of commerce now, or possible in the future, between France and China is small and will always remain comparatively small. On the other hand, the English language is now spoken by over three hundred millions of the earth's population. It is in fact the widest spoken language in the world. For while there are three hundred and twenty-five million Hindos, they speak so many different languages that bank notes in Calcutta carry the denomination printed in twelve different languages, while those that circulate in Bombay have the denomination printed in ten different languages, only two of which are the same as those printed on Calcutta notes. Madras bank notes with the denomination printed in eight different languages includes five that are not on either the Calcutta or Bombay notes.

While there are about four hundred and fifty million Chinese and while you have a written or printed language read by your educated persons all over the country, your spoken language varies so widely that there are hardly two Provinces together whose inhabitants are able to converse with each other.

I remember some years ago being asked to lecture on railroads before the students of the Railroad College in Shanghai. The Young Men's Christian Association agreed to furnish an interpreter. Then I arrived at the college I found that the principal of the college was a Chinese educated in England, and when the interpreter announced his readiness to interpret, the Chinese principal laughed and said : "Our students come from all the eighteen provinces of China and there is no man living, who could interpret such a lecture into the many different dialects that they speak. This fact has made it impossible for us to do our instruction work in Chinese so we have been compelled to adopt English as the language of instruction in the college, and no students are admitted unless they are able to speak, read and write English. You may therefore proceed to lecture in English which is the only language understood by all our students."

make the mistake of wasting their time in getting an education in French is that the English language is the language of business, of commerce, and of finance, throughout the world. Nine-tenths of the business and finance of the world today is done in the English language. It is no longer necessary for those speaking English to learn French, or German, or Russian, or Italian, or Spanish, for the business and finance of the world is so completely dominated by those speaking English that it has compelled the business men and the bankers of all these different nations to learn English, if they want to do any business outside of their own countries.

The interests of the United States and of Great Britain are so immensely greater than those of any other nation that it is folly for Chinese students to waste their time learning other foreign languages. To learn French would open the door only to the business and financial assistance to be obtained from forty million French people. German is spoken no wheer outside of Germany. The nations speaking Spanish have practically ceased growing and are so backward industrially and so poor that there is small, if any, financial benefit to be found in dealing with them. But to learn English means not only to put the Chinese students, who master English and who get their education in America or in England, in the way of doing business with the one hundred and ten millions of people in the United States and with the now nearly fifty millions of people in Great Britain, but with the nine million people in Canada, the five million people in Australia, the ten millions of people in the Philippines, the three hundred millions of people in India, and the eighty or ninety millions of people in Africa, all of whom recognize English as their language, but it means almost equal facility for doing business with France and Germany, for all the leading bankers and business men in those countries are able to do business almost as well in English as they do in their native tongues.

You can well see that the Chinese students, who go to France, go to France for the purpose of getting a cheap education. It will be indeed a cheap education for it will only be worth to them when secured one-tenth as much as if it had been secured in the English language in America or in England.

Neither France nor Germany will be able to furnish any capital for the development of China for years to come. The nations that have financed, and who must finance, the reconstruction of Europe are the United States and Great Britain. The countries who must furnish the capital necessary for the development of China are the United States and Great Britain. Why then should Chinese students waste their time learning French or in seeking an education in France when they must look to the United States and to Great Britain for all their financial assistance, for the greatest part of

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their markets, and for their future commerce? Even if an education in the United States or England costs the Chinese students ten times as much as an education in France, it would be worth the extra cost because the Chinese student who is only able to do business in French, will not have one-twentieth the opportunity to do business as will the Chinese student who is able to do business in English.

Let China reconsider this foolish proposition before she wastes her money, and what is more important before she wastes the lives of so many students in acquiring an education in a language that will be practically useless to them after they have secured it.

Guy Morris Walker

61 Broadway, New York, February 26, 1920

Who Buys Goods Sent from Hongkong?

Returns of trade of Hongkong for 1919 are well worth looking into. Last week, we gave aspects of the imports of Hongkong in the light of international trade. The following table on exports will also be of interest.

EXPORT TRADE

Dealing with Hongkong's exports which, excluding treasure totalled £87,735,076, as against £69,933,974 in the previous year, the following tables will serve to show a comparison between the years 1919 and 1918:—

COUNTRIES OF EXPORT:

	1919. £	1918 £	Increase or decrease £
United Kingdom	2,698,813	1,112,381	+ 1,586,432
French Indo-China	6,444,064	5,854,345	+ 590,719
Japan, Korea and Formosa	9,837,090	4,494,483	+ 5,342,607
China	45,216,950	37,011,395	+ 8,205,554
British Dominions,	11,137,036	7,549,445	+ 3,416,541
U. S. of America	4,876,940	8,293,481	— 3,416,541

PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT

	1919. £	1918. £	Principal Countries to which exported.
Cement	440,043	583,950	F. M. States, Netherland East Indies, China.
Camphor	607,362	23,423	U. S. America.
Cassia (Kwongsai)	268,683	102,072	United Kingdom, U.S. of America.
Ginseng	188,923	146,836	China.
Chinese medicine (others)	1,832,134	1,573,082	China, Fr. Indo-China.
Indigo (vegetable)	256,975	171,791	North China.
Beans	751,540	567,167	F.M. States, S. China.
Fish and fishery products	2,071,383	1,871,060	China, U. S. America.
Rice	13,542,864	11,613,413	West Indies, Japan, U. S. of America.
Sugar (raw)	2,973,241	973,134	China and Japan.
,, (refined)	8,210,483	6,904,551	China and India.
Metals:—			
Iron and steel bars	317,178	826,888	China, Fr. Indo-China
Tin slabs and ingots	1,761,871	4,551,303	China.
Peanuts	548,414	1,262,735	South China.
Kerosene	3,681,687	1,965,756	South China.
Peanut Oil	827,966	360,643	U. S. of America. F. M. States
Wood Oil	379,379	421,582	United Kingdom, U. S. of America.
Piece goods:—			
Unbleached Cottons	934,294	520,462	South China.
Bleached Cottons	1,192,736	868,353	China.
Light Cotton Fancies	625,959	502,599	China.
Cashmeres, Italians, Venetians, etc	*2,854,278	*1,946,034	China, Japan.
*Included in this figure are dyed plain cotton	1,020,442	699,662	Fr. Indo-China, F. M. States.
Prints	116,394	150,585	China.
Woollens	344,939	150,679	South China, Japan.
Mixtures	7,070	10,809	South China.
Silk piece goods	1,834,363	1,220,138	India, Fr. Indo-China, Netherland East Indies, Siam.
Tobacco:—			
Cigarettes	1,441,105	not available	F. M. States, South China. Netherland East Indies, Fr. Indo-China.
Prepared (native)	786,085	,,	F. M. States.
Raw	649,571	,,	F. M. States, United Kingdom.
Wearing Apparel	1,068,921	815,255	China, F. M. States.
Sundries:—			
Gunny Bags	769,642	565,563	North China, Fr. Indo-China.
Chinaware (coarse fine)	204,287	191,629	Fr. Indo-China, U. S. of America, Siam.

Cosmetics and perfumery	962,108	224,587	North China.
Fire Crackers	430,424	284,633	F. M. States. U. S. of America, Fr. Indo-China.
Hides (buffalo)	176,163	126,032	United Kingdom. F. M. States, China, Japan.
,, (cow)	718,429	495,409	
,, (goat)	87,420	20,872	
,, (sheep)	156,728	53,883	
,, (horse, ass & mule)	9,332	7,629	
,, and skins (others)	101,353	96,933	
Leather (sole)	1,086,665	702,481	China.
Matches	710,771	548,296	South China, Siam.
Mats and Matting	587,574	398,155	Japan.
Rattan	381,651	194,904	China, Japan, U. S. of America.
Sandalwood	412,036	323,840	North China.
Silk (raw)	341,756	257,052	India
Yarn (cotton)	9,244,897	5,476,742	China, Fr. Indo-China

From Finance and Commerce.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the past week, the cotton market has had a generally downward tendency, showing a gross decline of one tael at the close yesterday. Looking at the situation between this and Chinese New Year, we are still inclined to the belief that we have had all the Bull market we are to have this year, and that barring natural reactions, the general tendency will be towards a lower level of prices. Even admitting that the "Yarn" outlook both for near and future is all that could be desired, the evidence is now increasing, that, what with the impossibility of exports to Japan, and the competitive Indian staple, all idea of a cotton famine this season should be abandoned. With the light before us, therefore, we cannot escape the conclusion that present prices are high enough and favor selling in firm markets.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been keeping steady to firm and deliveries all that could be desired. From reports to hand the Szechuen market has reshipped Japanese yarn which they bought and the merchants are now on our market awaiting their opportunity to replace the quantity with China products.

We understand that the two small steamers plying between Ichang and/or Wanshieng to Chungking, which in former days were laid up during the winter months, are this year going to run if possible all through the winter months.

At the present time some 10/11,000 bales of cotton yarn are waiting at Wanshieng for shipment to Chungking, and the whole of this cargo should be transported within the next two months, each steamer being capable of loading from 5/600 bales per voyage, and the round trip being completed within 6 days.

The outlook is healthier than ever considering that mill stocks are practically nil, and the interior marts bared.

Liverpool, November 12, 1920.

Liverpool Market :—

Egyptian Fully Good Fair Sakellaridis.....40.00 Pence
M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal ..... 8.50 ,,
Good Middling American, Spot.....14.56 ,,
,, ,, ,, January.....13.75 ,,
,, ,, ,, March .....13.54 ,,

Market :—*Steady.*

New York, November 18, 1920.

New York Market :—

January .....16.45 Cents
May .....16.30 ,,
July.....16.35 ,,
Spot.....18.05 ,,

Market :—*Weak.*

Bombay Market :—

No. Wire.

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Spot Ex-wharf.....Tls. 25.00
,, Nov./Dec..... ,, 25.50
Shanghai Spot..... ,, 23.00
,, Nov./Dec. ..... ,, 22.50
,, M-ginned, Nov./Dec... ,, 22.50
Ningpo New Crop Spot ..... ,, 25.00

Tone of the Market :—*Steady.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Villa Brothers

China Steam Filatures : Remain unchanged with no inquiry. Many firms expected America to come into the market after the election, but New York reports market there, is dull and no changes expected for some time. Several of the local Filatures have already closed and more are expected to by the end of this month, owing to the lack of demand.

China Steam Filatures, Grand Extra Chops...Tls. 970
,, ,, ,, Extra Chops..... ,, 930
,, ,, ,, Medium Chops ..... ,, 830

Tsatlees : Are quiet and no business reported.

Tsatlee Best Chops .....Tls. 820
,, Market Chops..... ,, 790

Tussah : Market seems a little steadier. A few bales have changed hands for Japan at Tls. 360 for White Double Elephant grade. No inquiries from America and Japan.

Tussah Best Chops.....Tls. 370
,, Market Chops..... ,, 350

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Thursday, November 4, to November 10, 1920)

(*Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—millions; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Nov. 1 Tael equal $1 Gold.*)

S. S. Venezuela, from U. S. A., October 15.

Clocks	Pcs.	2
Lemons	,,	48,750
Motor-cars	,,	3
Typewriters	,,	6
Copper Sheets	Pls.	5
Iron and Steel:		
Bars	,,	1,432
Nails, Wire	,,	33
Tubes	,,	48
Zinc Sheets	,,	8
Asbestos Millboard	,,	51
Barley, Pearl	,,	44
Butter	,,	4
Canned Asparagus	,,	97
,, Fruit	,,	182
Cheese	,,	3
Coffee	,,	210
Flour, Patent	,,	79
Fruit, Fresh	,,	19
Leather, Sole	,,	61
Milk, Condensed	,,	74
Nuts	,,	3
Oranges, Fresh	,,	110
Paper, M. G. Cap	,,	73
,, Toilet	,,	6
Ink, Printing	,,	204
Starch	,,	20
Tinfoil	,,	4
Canned Fish	Doz.	763
,, Fruits	,,	62
,, Meats	,,	108
,, Vegetables	,,	51
,, Goods, Unclassed	,,	37
Jams	,,	31
Hats	,,	4
Sweaters	,,	24
Chocolate	Lb.	1,000
Varnish	Galls.	271
Oil, Engine	,,	29,100
Shoes	Pairs	644
Glass, Plate, Unsilvered	Sq. ft.	13,303
Dyes, Aniline	Pkgs 10 H.K. Tls.	3,957
Treasure:		
Gold Coins ($20), Amer.	,,	437,284
Silver Bars	,,	1,172,320

S. S. Abercos, from U. S. A., October 16.

Bones, Cows	Pls.	600
Paper, Glazed	,,	300
,, Wax	,,	556
Motor-cars	Pcs.	1
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Sup. ft.	1,035,881

S. S. Nanking, from U. S. A., October 20.

Cotton Duck	Yds.	3,014
Iron Bars	Pls.	1,408
,, Nails	,,	3,134
,, Pipe Fittings	,,	56
Iron Galvanized:		
Pipes	,,	148
Pipe Fittings	,,	16
Steel, Bamboo	,,	202
Lead Pipes	,,	37
Acid, Boracic	,,	235
Almonds	,,	9
Apples, Fresh	,,	42
Barley, Pearl	,,	11
Beans	,,	21
Bones, Cow	,,	137
Birdseed	Pls.	7
Canned Asparagus	,,	104
,, Fruits	,,	333
Cheese	,,	28
Extract, Oakbark	,,	46
Flour, Patent	,,	7
Fruits, Dried	,,	34
,, Fresh	,,	23
Honey	,,	2
Hops	,,	6
Lead, Red	,,	250
Leather, Patent	,,	2
,, Sole	,,	30
Milk, Evaporated	,,	425
Oatmeal	,,	14
Oranges	,,	171
Paper, Cardboard	,,	10
Potassium Products	,,	27
Sugar, Refined	,,	25
,, Cube	,,	150
Talcum Powder	,,	77
Chocolate	Lb.	456
Skins, (Furs) Mole	Pcs.	2,570
Lemons	,,	132,750
Typewriters	,,	12
Shoes	Pairs	104
Caps	Doz.	33
Canned, Fish	,,	470
,, Fruits	,,	389
,, Meats	,,	211
,, Vegetables	,,	576
Catsup	,,	444
Gloves	,,	22
Hosiery	,,	63
Jams	,,	244
Sweaters	,,	3
Waters, Mineral	,,	104
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	12,125
Treasure:		
Silver Bars	H.K. Tls.	224,283
Gold Coins ($20)	,,	1,310,116

S. S. Dardanus, from U. S. A., October 19

Bells	Pcs.	1,084
Leather, Artificial	,,	39
Machines, Adding	,,	100
Motor-cars	,,	9
Oilcloth	,,	175
Pianos	,,	2
Scales	,,	1
Typewriters	,,	94
Wool and Cotton:		
Alpacas	Yds.	550
Sicillians	,,	319
Cotton Towels, Turkish	Pls.	7
Woolen Yarn	,,	14
Aluminium Plates	,,	8
Iron and Steel:		
Anvils	,,	4
Bars	,,	352
Forgings	,,	532
Plates and Plate Fittings	,,	184
Plates	,,	420
Tacks	,,	39
Wire	,,	22
Graphite	,,	5
Babitt's Metal	,,	5
Asbestos Packing	,,	14
Colours, Unclassed	,,	83
Indigo Paste, Artificial	,,	28
Leadfoil and tinfoil, mixture	Pls.	836
Leather, Cow	,,	2
Liquorice Powder	,,	78
Packings, Unclassed	,,	18
Paints, Unclassed	,,	38
Paper, Enamelled and Glazed Flint	,,	67
,, Waxed	,,	184
,, Unclassed	,,	739
Ink, Printing	,,	77
Tobacco, Prepared	,,	24
Baking Powder	Doz.	58
Shirts	,,	20
Underwear	,,	29
Cigarettes	Mille	270
Paints, Unclassed	Galls.	498
Varnish	,,	408
Shoes	Pairs	927
Glass, Plate, Silvered	Sq. ft.	2,172
Dyes, Aniline	Pkgs. 135 HK. Tls.	26,106
Machinery	,,	14,865

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New Books and Publications

America and the League

American World Policies. By David Jayne Hill. George H. Doran Company, N. Y. 1920.

THIS book is a discussion of the League of Nations, and its purpose is to show the danger to American political principles if the League were accepted without reservation or amendment. It is a sharp criticism of the conduct of President Wilson in negotiating the peace treaty and the league convenant without asking the advice and consent of the Senate. The general nature of the book is suggested by three headings from its eight chapters: "The Un-American Character of the League," "The President's Hostility to the Senate," and "The Covenant or the Constitution?"

The author's contention is that the acceptance of the League without reservations asserting the ultimate authority of the Congress of the United States in the determination of her foreign relations and duties would mean the abandonment or subordination of the principles which themselves constitute our value to the world. Those principles, applied to our relations with other nations, imply a recognition of the sanction of international law, "which is founded on agreement, not on compulsion." The covenant of the League of Nations has been attached to the terms of a punitive peace. It makes no recognition of a body of law to which all nations must conform; provides no tribunal whatever for the settlement of international disputes in a judicial manner. "In brief, the League is a defensive alliance of a limited group of Powers against the rest of the world."

The situation has changed somewhat since this book was written. President Wilson will be in office only a few months more, and the recent election has determined the fact that the United States will not enter the League unless with reservations. The views expressed by the author lose little of their importance, however, for unless our country is to choose a policy of isolation some form must be given even to an "association of nations," and it is hardly likely that such an association will be essentially different-nations being what they are-from the League. It only remains to be seen whether the United States will be admitted into the League with the reservations drawn up by the Senate. The League if it is to serve the purpose intended, should be able to stand the stress of explicit, as it must of mental, reservations. Possibly, almost probably, the United States would be allowed to enter on her own terms.

If this book is more critical than constructive its analysis of the points of issue deserves careful consideration, if one is to judge the League of Nations on its merits. Moreover it conveniently contains, among other documents, the text of President Wilson's Fourteen Points, the Covenant of the League, Mr. Root's suggested changes, and the Senate Reservations.

D. R.

St. John's University, Nov. 5, 1920.

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

H. F. MACNAIR, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Relations

Topic 1: Japan's "Monroe Doctrine" for Asia

References: Pp. 629-31

Questions: 1. What is the origin of the term Monroe Doctrine? 2. What was the object of the one who announced the Doctrine? Has the object been attained? 3. How long has Japan been talking about a "Monroe Doctrine" for Asia? 4. Is her object the same as that of the U. S.? Give proofs. 5. What is the position of South America as regards exploitation by European powers? 6. What are the three ways in which a strong nation can deal with a weak one? 7. Is the American doctrine entirely disinterested? 8. Discuss the analogy used as regards Japan in Shantung, and Korea. 9. What is the meaning of the last statement in the article?

Topic 2: Shantung and Democracy

Reference: Pp.627-29

Questions: 1. Where was this address delivered? By whom? 2. What is the object of the speaker? 3. What analogy is used in reference to Japan's being in Shantung? Is it a good one? 4. How has China become a member of the League of Nations? 5. What does the speaker think of Japan's promise to return the "sovereignty" of Shantung to China? Of the promise to keep only "economic rights and a residential concession"? 6 What is the conclusion as regards Democracy in China?

Topic 3: The Chinese, Japanese, and Russians in Mongolia

Reference: Pp.626.

Questions: 1. Who and where is Semenoff? 2. What reasons have been given for Chinese defeat in Mongolia? 3. How have the Chinese soldiers been acting in Mongolia? Why? 4. What is suggested as a desirable change? 5. Write a paper (after careful study) on Mongolia as a field for Chinese colonization.

Topic 4: Japan's New "Map"

Reference: P.642

Questions: 1. What is meant by the term "Greater Japan"? 2. What does it include? 3. How does this fit in with Japan's denial of territorial aggression?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The Banking Consortium and Chinese Capital

Reference: P.642

Questions: 1. Has any reference been made as to the use of Chinese Capital? 2. What are the three suggestions made on this subject? 3. Discuss the meaning and importance of the third.

Topic 2: Peking Politics

References: Pp.627,662.

Questions: 1. What are the present relations between the Kwo Ming Tang and the Anfuites? Are these reports true? 2. What is supposed to be the significance of the flight of "Little Hsu"? 3. How did he escape? 4. What are the arguments cited regarding the position of Parliament and the President? 5. Why do some people wish the President to resign?

Topic 3: The Students and the Soldiers—Loss of Human Material in China

References: Pp.625-26.

Questions: 1. Why did the students join General Wu's army? 2. Why were the students unsuccessful? 3. What is the criticism made here? 4. How does the case of the returned student from America count?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. Chinese in the Philippines.

References: Pp.631-2.

Questions: 1. How much of the trade of the Philippines is in the hands of the Chinese? 2. What is the difference between Chinese and Japanese trade in the Philippines? 3. What advantage have the Chinese? 4. Judging from this article, what are the chief exports from the Philippines? 5. Of the imports the Chinese control more of the trade in rice than of that in iron and steel? What do you think the reason is? 6. What is the present plan of the Chinese merchants in the Philippines and other parts of the Far East?

Topic 2. The Banks and the Ninth Year Loan.

References: Pp.632-6.

Questions: 1. What is meant by a "morotarium," by the phrase "suspension of specie payments"? 2. Explain why depreciated notes are a stimulus to speculation. 3. What is the proposed method of bringing the actual value of the notes up to the face value? 4. State the reason, if you can, for each of the six steps proposed. 4. We are told that "all the redeemed notes shall be destroyed." If this is done, does the government lose money? Explain. 6. What is the security for the Ninth Year Loan bonds? 7. Does the writer think this security sufficient? 8. Do you agree with him?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

CLERK, James P. Connolly.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, Neville Craig.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY CLERK, Harry A. Lucket.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY CLERK, Joseph C. Nardini.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of MILLARD'S REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

November 20, Cause No. 699, In re John A. Bell's Estate; on petition for corrected inventory; testimony of witness Castrillo completed.

" 20, " " 1211, U. S. v. Welch; on motions for new trial and for medical examination; latter complied with and former submitted.

" 20, " " 1214, U.S. v. Darke; on motions to dismiss; cause set for hearing of prosecution's witnesses at Shanghai on November 23, at 3 p m. by stipulation.

" 24, " " 916, Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. v. Barque "Chin Pu"; testimony of witnesses Corneck and Firth; heard; continued.

" 23, " " 1172, In re Edmond Kempffer's Estate; on petition for appointment of administrator.

" 24, " " 1219, U. S. v. Boulon; arraignment; plea of not guilty.

" 24, " " 1220, U. S. v. Boulon; arraignment; plea of not guilty.

(Before the Commissioner)

November 13, Cause No. 1216, U. S. v. Pasavores; testimony taken of witnesses, Austin, Stein, Conrellas, Iversen and defendant.

IN H. B. M. SUPREME COURT FOR CHINA AND COREA

TAM WA ET AL., PLAINTIFFS v. ATKINSON & DALLAS, DEFENDANTS.

(*Cause No. 56 (1920); filed Oct. 26.*)

SYLLABUS.

(*By the Editor*)

1. **EXTRATERRITORIALITY:** LEX LOCI REI SITAE. British Courts in China apply Chinese law, if ascertainable, to realty and its incidents and British subjects are presumed to know the same.
2. ID.: ID.: EASEMENTS of light and air do not appear to be recognized in Chinese law.
3. ID.: ID.: ID.. Such an easement is not implied from a grant of land in China.

Messrs R. N. MacLeod and Y. S. Ziar, for plaintiffs.
Messrs. D. McNeill and Reader Harris, for defendants.

TURNER, J.:

The claim in this action is a novel one in this Court and it is some what surprising, when the building conditions of this Settlement are considered, that the matter has never been a subject of litigation before. It is a claim to an easement of light and air; for an injunction to restrain the owners for the time being of one piece of land from so building as to interfere with the enjoyment of those advantages by the adjoining land. This claim is not based on any custom; that has been expressly stated in the course of the case; nor is it claimed on any doctrine of a prescription—that it has been acquired by user during any given number of years. The claim is based solely on the fact that at one time all the land belonged to one owner and that he transferred a piece with a house on it prior to or simultaneously with a transfer of the other piece which had no house.

The property in question is situate on Peking Road. The two plaintiffs, both British subjects, are the registered owners and their transferees of the piece with the house (referred to hereafter as Lot 117c) and the defendants, also British subjects, are the registered owners of the adjoining piece (referred to hereafter as Lot 117). The plaintiffs' house is built close up to an agreed boundary line and has some 8 windows looking over the defendants' land, some on the ground floor, some on the first floor and some on the second floor. A wall built up close to the agreed boundary line on the defendants' side would undoubtedly block both light and air to the plaintiffs' windows and might easily constitute a nuisance within the meaning of the English cases on the subject and therefore be the ground of an injunction. This case has been brought to determine

Judgments and Orders:

November 19, Cause No. 1119, Poo Shong Hing et al, v. Consolidated Steel Corporation; order overruling demurrer and granting 5 days to answer.

,, 23, Cause No. 1214, U. S. v. Darke; continued on request of defendant's counsel because of defendant's illness.

,, 23, ,, ,, 1172, In re Edmond Kempffer's Estate; order for letters of administration.

,, 24, ,, ,, 815, Hung Jing Chi, vs. Danforth et al,; *nunc pro tunc* order for Dervice by publication.

(By the Commissioner)

November 13, Cause No. 1216, U. S. v Pasavores; dismi

Assignments for Hearing:

November 26, 9:38 a.m., Cause No. 699, In re John A. Bell's Estate.

,, 29, ,, ,, ,, No. 1098, Ring Mow Zu et al v. Wilkins Bros. & Co., Inc.

December 2, 930 Cause No. 1912, U. S. v Boulon.

,, ,, ,, ,, 1220, U. S. v Boulon.

December 6, ,, ,, ,, No. 936 Dowler, Forbes & Co. v. Liberty Steel Products Co.

what rights, if any, the parties have. The matter has been before me on two previous occasions. On the first I ordered a fence which had been erected by the defendants to be pulled down without prejudice to the rights to be determined here now; and on the second I refused to allow the defendants on the instructions of the beneficial owner of the land to transfer to a non-British trustee and so endeavour to deprive the plaintiffs of any rights they might have in this Court.

Now let us trace the history of these plots of land as derived from the entries on the British Consular register and the endorsements on the title deeds produced.

> The original title deed for a Lot No. 117 was issued in 1855 to one James Bowman. In 1856 he transferred a portion to D. H. Johnson and in 1862 he transferred the remainder to one A. Barton (with this piece we are no longer concerned). In 1862, Johnson transferred his portion to F. B. Johnson, who in his turn transferred the northern half to Johnson & Co. (with this piece we are not now concerned) and the remainder to D. Sassoon & Co. In 1864 Sassoons transferred to Maertens, Latham & Co. who in 1868 transferred to the liquidator of the Bank of India. On 20th November, 1868. liquidator transferred a portion (now known as Lot 117c) to Robert Mackenzie and on the same day transferred the remainder (now known as Lot 117) to Schreibler, Matthaei & Co.
>
> As for the subsequent history of these lots: in 1875, Robert Mackenzie transferred Lot 117c. to Hyde, Hertz & Co. In 1884 Hyde, Hertz & Co. mortgaged it to Amalia Hertz and in 1887 tranferred it to her. In 1897 W. M. Dowdall, administrator of the estate of Amalia Hertz, appointed by this Court, transferred the lot to the Imperial Insurance Co. who transferred it in 1903 to the Alliance Assurance Co. In 1907 that Company transferred to C. R. Kemp and R. Barclay, who the same year transferred to the Incorporated British and Foreign Bible Society, the 2nd plaintiff in this action, and for the moment the registered owner. That Society has now transferred to Tam Wa, the first plaintiff in this action. I have traced Lot 117 into the hands of Schreibler Matthaei & Co. in 1868. That firm transferred (through its liquidator) in 1874 to Messrs. Halthauson, Sinedt & Co., who in April, 1875, transferred to W. W. Hyde and H. Hertz. They, in June, 1875, transferred to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, U. S. A. In 1920, that Board transferred to Messrs. Atkinson & Dallas, the present defendants, who are really only trustees for a Chinese citizen and who have now been formally requested to transfer to an American. Each transfer is noted on the Register as being subject to the conditions on the title deed.

The only other fact to be noticed here is that in 1907 the boundary was formally fixed and agreed between the then owners of the respective lots; and though Lot 117c was put under a restrictive covenant, as to the erection of buildings (which covenant, by the way,

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re JAMES WALTER LAMBUTH'S Estate. | Cause No. 491 NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned was duly appointed Administrator of the above entitled estate; that all persons having claims against the same are required to present them for payment with vouchers to the undersigned on or before May 7, 1921, and that all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payments to the undersigned.

JOHN B. FEARN, M.D.,
Administrator,
Shanghai General Hospital
Shanghai, China.

November 1, 1920.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

Selma Caroline Burton, Plaintiff, —vs— Clyde Arthur Burton, Defendant. | Cause No. 1199 SUMMONS Filed October 29, 1920. GEO. J. JESSUP. *Deputy Clerk.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
To the United States Marshal for China, and his Deputies.

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Petition in the above entitled action upon the Defendant.

CLYDE ARTHUR BURTON, Shanghai, China,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify him to be and appear before this Court on or before the twentieth day after service hereof to file his written answer on oath to said petition, the object and prayer of which is to obtain a decree of absolute divorce from said defeudant and for such other relief as may be proper.

WITNESS the HONORABLE CHARLES S. LOBINGIER Judge of the United States Court for China at Shanghai, China, October 29, 1920.

GEO. J. JESSUP.
Deputy Clerk.

Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

Miscellaneous Filings:

November 19, Cause No. 1172, In re estate of Edmond Kempffer, deceased; counter petition.

,, 19, ,, ,, 1214, U. S. vs. Darke; praecipe; warrant of arrest.

,, 19, ,, ,, 1211, U. S. vs. Welch; prison physician's report.

,, 22, ,, ,, 1171, Koo Chong Gee vs. Sharpley; writ of execution.

,, 22, ,, ,, 1919, U. S. vs. F. G. Boulon; information.

,, 22, ,, " 1220, U. S. vs. F. G. Boulon; information.

,, 22, ,, ,, 1221, U. S. vs. Robert L. Ward; information; warrant of arrest.

,, 22, ,, ,, 1222, U. S. vs. Robert L. Ward; information; warrant of arrest.

,, 22, ,, ,, 1223, U. S. vs. Robert L. Ward; information; warrant of arrest.

,, 22, ,, ,, 1224, U. S. vs. Robert L. Ward; information; warrant of arrest.

,, 23, ,, ,, 1225, Elizabeth C. Romero vs. Cayetano Romero; petition; summons issued.

,, 23, ,, ,, 1214, U. S. vs. Darke; stipulation.

,, 23, ,, ,, 1196, H. V. Bernard et al. vs. Macpherson et al; plea to the jurisdiction.

,, 23, ,, ,, 473, In re James N. Jameson's Estate; report.

is not entered on the Consulate Register, though the existence of the deed is so entered), there was no covenant on the part of Lot 117. No other evidence is available as to the dealings with these plots—no contracts for sale, no conveyances or anything of that sort. It is not even suggested that on the last sale to the present plaintiff, Tam Wa, any reference to this alleged right of light was made. This investigation of the various transfers reveals that Hyde, Hertz & Co. (otherwise W. W. Hyde and H. Hertz) were the owners of both lots at one period or another in 1875, not at the same time; and further that no fewer than eight changes of ownership of Lot 117c, and five changes of Lot 117, have taken place between 1868 and 1920. It also appears that Lot 117c has been in the ownership of British subjects ever since 1868, whereas Lot 117 has never been in such ownership save for some three months (from April to June, 1875), the other owners being German, American or Chinese, as the present registered owner is only a bare trustee for a Chinese citizen. So that until now it was impossible for this matter to be litigated in this Court, save for the short three months of April to June, 1875. It is at least open to doubt how far this Court should be called upon to decide a question of this sort really directed against a Chinese citizen and with no knowledge that any order it may make will be effective against the beneficial owner or against his trustee who may not happen to be a British subject. Would not the judgment of this Court be regarded as a foreign judgment, not necessarily binding in another Court in China? And yet the value of any declaration of such a right as I am asked to make here is that it runs with the land—that it is binding on every person into whose hands the land may come.

I ought to mention that it is admitted by the defendants, for the purposes of this action only, that at no time since November, 1868, have there been on Lot 117 any buildings nearer the common boundary line than the buildings now standing, save only the fence above referred to.

There are, I think, no more relevant facts to be noted here and there is little or no doubt that a building such as one might expect to see erected nowadays on Lot 117, if placed close to the agreed boundary line, would interfere with both light and air reaching the windows on Lot 117c at present overlooking Lot 117.

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT FOR CHINA

In re Estate of GEORGE W. SAYLES, Deceased. | Cause No. 1197 NOTICE,

NOTICE is hereby given to all parties interested that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator of the above named estate and that all persons having claims against it are required to present the same for payment, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before May 13, 1921, and all persons owing the said deceased are required to make payment to the undersigned forthwith.

WILLIAM FRANK LOWELL,
Administrator,
C/o Andersen Meyer, & Co.
Shanghai, China.

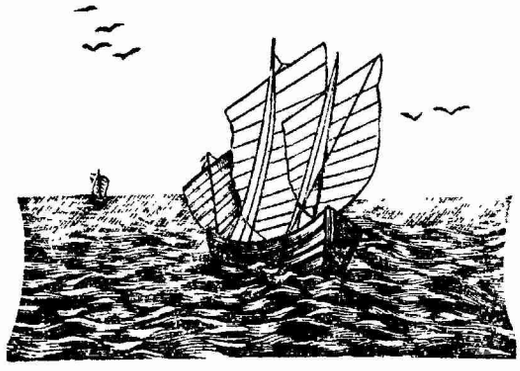
Nov. 11, 1920

November 23, Cause No. 1215, In re Dayid D. Bassett's Estate; oath; bond; letters of administration issued.

,, 24, ,, ,, 1176, Steinberg vs. Wagman; answer.

,, 24, ,, ,, In re Charles G. Klinck's Estate; report of death.

,, 24, ,, ,, 495, In re estate of Quintin Ignacio, deceased; affidavit; receipt.



Now it is not disputed that, as this claim refers to an interest in land, it has to be decided according to the *lex loci rei sitae: i. e.* the law of China. The leading case deciding that is commonly known as the Zanzibar case.[1] If I may be allowed to go farther back I should like to call attention to a case[2] which I have discovered here in which the same ruling was made by the late Mr. Meadows, H. B. M. Consul at Newchwang. He says:—

> I now come to the question, What is the law which should guide my decision in this cause? The Law of Nations or International Law is, it must be premised, a part of the law of England. Now the Law of Nations as laid down by Phillimore, Wheaton and, we may assume, all accepted authorities, declares, that the mode of transfers of immovable property is to be governed by the law of the place in which that property is situated. From this we conclude as a general rule that land transfers in China must be governed by the law of China; and I hesitate the less to adopt this view in practice as it has been fully confirmed by an opinion of high authority, that of the British Law Officers of the Crown. These were consulted about twelve years ago; and I now read the notification which was issued thereon by H. M.'s Minister at Hongkong, of which place he was at the time Governor:—
>
> From the Hongkong Government Gazette of the 15th March, 1856:
>
> GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.
> Diplomatic Department.
>
> "A question having arisen as to the law by which contracts entered into with H. M.'s Subjects on Chinese territory by Chinese subjects for the cession of property in China should be regulated, the matter has been referred by the Earl of Clarendon to the Law Officer of the Crown, whose opinion is as follows:
>
> 'We are of opinion that British Tribunal and Judicial Authorities in China are bound to observe the rules and principles of Public or International Law as they are settled and conceived by the common consent of European nations.

1. Charlesworth, Pilling & Co., v. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs App. Cas, (1901) 373, 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 66. See also Macdonald v Anderson, (H. B. M. Sup. Ct.), North China Herald LXXII, 247, 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 77; U. S. v. Bascom, 1 Extraterritorial Cases, 382. ED
2. Watson v. Bush, Supreme Court & Consular Gazette, IV., 96 (1868). I have never heard it mentioned before and I only came across it by chance

(To be continued next issue)

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from August 21 to August 31, 1920

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1 Present year	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	189279	388180	246	577705	.....	82643	15032065	.....	660356	-4.40	2591299	85250	.....	3.29
Peking-Mukden	375922	387711	25581	789214	362247	.....	14165106	2024916	.....	14.30	2274924	18400	.....	0.81
Tientsin-Pukow	194066	262959	5859	462884	100364	.....	9693519	455389	.....	4.70	1866799	180375	.....	9.66
Peking-Suiyuan	49991	85387	4235	139613	14996	.....	3564117	713287	.....	20.03	585968	29864	.....	5.09
Shanghai-Nanking	121035	57812	5566	184413	16530	.....	4036632	363798	.....	9.02	1010367	.....	17223	-1.70
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	64421	22364	1005	87790	17041	.....	1994598	278082	.....	13.98	539062	107176	.....	19.88
Cheng-Tai	21997	42431	3693	68121	.....	23095	2727253	807296	.....	29.68	473598	56172	.....	11.87
Canton-Kowloon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kirin-Changchun	20879	30569	193	51641	6468	.....	1482785	309711	.....	20.92	242974	.....	1430	-0.59
Taokow-Chinghua	5313	32604	501	38418	15685	.....	698858	58582	.....	8.38	169982	4604	.....	2.70
Chuchow-Pinghsiang														
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	939	293	208	1440	483	.....	11955	.....	9292	-78.08	2269	.....	2250	-99.91
Kaifeng-Honan	21630	14156	1107	36893	.....	5195	990905	50018	.....	5.05	195705	3027	.....	-1.52
Wuchang-Changsha	10840	6237	55	17132	.....	25988	806065	26460	.....	3.53	207487	91722	.....	44.30
Sau-Tao	6597	6930	17	13544	.....	3271	516420	72736	.....	14.09	81891	7711	.....	9.42
TOTAL	1082909	1337633	48266	2468808	393651	.....	557207278	4490627	.....	4.71	10242325	563398	.....	.....

H. H. CHENG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications